

It's the Refill that counts!

GLOBUS

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Develop Israel
with
Israel Bonds

U.S. France Agree On Atlantic Alliance

By ISRAEL NEUMANN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Political circles here on Thursday were convinced that President de Gaulle's declaration on his talks with President Eisenhower that "Everything between us went very well," means that the ice in U.S.-French relations has been broken and agreement on most points were reached between the two.

On East-West relations, informed sources said that full understanding was established, while Gen. de Gaulle seems satisfied with assurances on the problem of international consultations.

However, concerning Algerian problems, it was stated that Mr. Eisenhower is believed to be hesitant and unwilling to give a clear-cut promise without more consultations — although Gen. de Gaulle was understood to have revealed his intentions, including a proposal for a referendum on the future status of Algeria under the French Community's control.

President de Gaulle is expected to drop the plan unless American support is assured.

Reuters quotes diplomatic sources as saying American support for France is now assured should a resolution on Algeria come before the approaching U.N. General Assembly.

A joint communiqué issued last night after the final round of talks said Presidents Eisenhower and de Gaulle had discussed African problems in general and those relating to North Africa in particular, at some length.

The two Presidents stressed their devotion to the Atlantic Alliance, the communiqué declared.

It said: "The two Presidents reaffirmed the importance they attach to the resumption of negotiations on general and controlled disarmament as well as to the problem of assistance to the under-developed areas."

Further reported that the U.S. President drove to the Chateau de Rambouillet for continuation of his talks with Gen. de Gaulle after he had earlier assured the NATO Permanent Council there would be no war if the Atlantic Alliance stood firmly by its principles.

Financial, Technical Help from West Europe

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
PARIS. — Israel economic representatives on Thursday night concluded a two-day conference here on their common economic tasks and the fact that there exist prospects of mobilizing investment capital and obtaining technical assistance from Western Europe.

Representatives stationed in Italy, the Benelux countries, Britain, Portugal, France and Germany all expressed opposition to the establishment of a special body for these purposes, and said they were willing to do the job themselves with the help of a coordinating group to be established in Israel.

The participants in the conference saw a possibility to export all Israel surplus agricultural products and other goods to industrial countries face special problems.

The conference could not reach a clear conclusion to the question of Israel's economic groupings but noted the improved prospects of cooperation with the Common Market.

Lavon Given Cheque For B'sheba Hospital

NEW YORK (INA). — A cheque for \$120,000 on account of the Kupat Holim hospital in Beersheva was presented on Thursday to Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Secretary-General of the Histadrut by Mr. David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and Mr. Charles Zimmerman, Manager of the H.C.W.U. Joint Board.

The occasion was a reception tendered to Mr. Lavon at the Union's headquarters.

The cheque completes the payment of \$1m. pledged for the hospital by the union four years ago.

Our Washington correspondent reports that Mr. Lavon will be entertained to luncheon next Wednesday by Secretary of Labour James Mitchell.

The Value of the Pound is rising!

The value of the Pound rises, when you invest it in high quality goods at really reduced prices.

This opportunity is yours at O.B.G.'s End-of-Season Sale in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa, where you are offered the well-known quality Dacrons, Terylenes, shirts, etc. at a genuine reduction of 20%.

(Advt.)

Dag Admits UN and UAR In Conflict

UNITED NATIONS (INA).

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld admitted Wednesday that there is a conflict between the points of view of the U.N. and the Cairo regime as to the Suez Canal blockade.

At a press conference in Buenos Aires, Mr. Hammarskjöld was asked to comment on the charges made by Mrs. Golda Meir in Tel Aviv on Monday that there was a conflict between Egypt and the U.N. because the former had not obeyed the Security Council resolution of 1951 calling for free use of the Canal by Israel.

He replied: "Juridically there is no conflict because there has been no resolution condemning the UAR and because the UAR is continuing to negotiate with the U.N. But I agree there is a conflict in points of view."

Excerpts from the press conference, briefly reported yesterday, were issued here later by the U.N. Secretariat.

Answering further questions on the same topic, Mr. Hammarskjöld said: "The question is closely related to other aspects of the Palestine problem. For that reason it is not the single issue of the ship that is being held at Port Said (the long Toff) but its legal and political setting which all the time is under consideration."

"We have not reached any solution so far but I think we have managed to get to greater clarity on the problem and I believe that in the forthcoming General Assembly that process of clarification will be continued."

A reporter asked: "Mrs. Golda Meir, speaking in this room during her recent Latin American tour, accused the U.N. of not having taken any attitude in order to prevent the conflicts that exist between Israel and Egypt. Is there any reason for that accusation?"

Mr. Hammarskjöld replied: "I don't believe that you interpreted Mrs. Meir correctly, because I don't think that that is her opinion. Mrs. Meir knows as well as the world knows that the U.N. recognizes the very great contribution of the U.N. to the maintenance of peaceful conditions in the area."

"The sad thing is that the total situation of the area is such that our best efforts often are frustrated by action undertaken by one side or the other."

According to information received in Jerusalem last night his election followed five hours of heated discussion on Wednesday, when the U.N. Council voted for an Israel candidate to the Executive over those of the Lebanon, Turkey and Persia.

Voting for the Executive was as follows: Poland, 517 (out of 630 votes); U.S., 480; Norway, 460; India, 409; Israel, 388.

Knesset Foreign C'ttee Briefed by Meir

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter
The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee met on Thursday with the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, and the Assistant Director-General of the Ministry, Mr. Michael Comay. They discussed Israel's stand on the various problems on the agenda of the coming U.N. General Assembly.

The Committee was also briefed on the recent sale of the two frigates "Mivtah" and "Miznak" to Ceylon.

The discussion on UNRWA is to be based mainly on the recent report of the U.N. Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, which recommends the continuation of UNRWA pending the re-integration of the refugees into the economic life of the Near East, either by repatriation or by resettlement elsewhere.

U.S. Gives 70%
The U.S. Government is providing about 70 per cent of UNRWA's budget but the State Department has not yet taken a final stand on the matter.

There is strong opposition in Congress to America's continued contribution to UNRWA which up to now has not used its budget for constructive purposes.

Israel has not yet taken a final decision on the matter but is generally inclined to accept a great part of the UNRWA's report which calls for the allocation of some \$2,000m. during the next five years to ensure the proper economic development of the Middle East for the re-integration of the refugees.

The problem of maintaining the U.N. Emergency Force in the Gaza Strip and in Sinai is mainly a budgetary one. After an expenditure of \$50m. on the Force since 1957 there remains a \$22m. deficit, due to the refusal of a considerable number of U.N. members to contribute their share.

Afro-Asian Jews Must Go to Israel

NEW YORK. — (Reuters). — Dr. Israel Goldstein, an Honorary Vice-President of the World Jewish Congress, suggested Thursday that Jewish emigration to Israel of Jewish communities in Africa and Asia.

Dr. Goldstein, who arrived in Israel on a final visit to the Jewish communities, said he had found that the future of the smaller communities in Africa and Asia was "not too bright."

In India, for example, Dr. Goldstein said, there were only 25,000 Jews and in spite of that country's religious freedom they lived in virtual religious isolation. "The only hope for these communities is for them to emigrate to Israel," he said.

GERMAN BANK RATE UP TO 3 PER CENT

FRANKFURT (UPI). — The German Federal Bank on Thursday increased the bank rate by one-quarter per cent to a total of three per cent.

It increased the interest rate for collateral loans by one-quarter per cent to four per cent and also raised the interest rate for cash credits from two and three-quarters per cent to three per cent.

Argentine Crisis in Wake Of Army Commander's Dismissal

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters).

A crisis caused by political feuds within the Argentine Army worsened on Thursday night when large sections of the Army announced that they would take orders only from Gen. Carlos Montero who was dismissed as Commander-in-Chief the previous day.

The Cordoba City and Bahia Blanca garrisons, the Second, Third and Fifth Divisions, as well as the commanders of the Sixth Military Area which controls the southern provinces, announced they would take orders only from Gen. Montero.

The Cordoba statement was considered ominous as it was the Cordoba garrison which led both the 1955 revolt which overthrew dictator Juan Peron and the bloodless mutiny against nationalist officers last June.

Gen. Montero was considered to be anxious to continue the purge of nationalist and Peronist officers from key posts. But War Minister Gen. Anaya favoured a more conciliatory policy and it was the failure of the two to agree on their respective spheres of authority which led to Montero's dismissal and the arrest of the 14 general officers.

Meanwhile, Gen. Pedro Castelar, head of the military industrial plants, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief.

There was some confusion over the Cordoba statement as it was made by Col. Horacio Zenaraza, a subordinate of Gen. Bruguera, who has apparently been removed from command. The situation in army garrisons was reported quiet but tense.

Shukeiry Urges 'Palestine Army'

CASABLANCA. — The Saudi Arabian delegate, Ahmed Shukeiry, on Thursday reported on the "Palestine problem" to the Political Committee of the Arab League Council, and called for the raising of a military force and formulation of a "firm policy" for the "liberation of Palestine."

Shukeiry suggested a meeting of representatives of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and the U.A.R. in order to study the "problem of the Gulf of Akaba" and to work out political measures to safeguard the interests of Arabs in this area. He said that other Arab states must also be ready for the time when UNEF forces quit the region.

The League Council is also scheduled to discuss the development of economic relations between West Germany and Israel, and the strengthening of Arab relations with Cyprus, the Secretary-General of the Israel Boycott Office announced here. He said there must be "positive measures to put an end to Israel's activity in these countries."

Council sources said the Council's discussion on the fighting in Algeria has been postponed until after the talks between Presidents Eisenhower and de Gaulle, at the request of the delegates of the "Provisional Algerian Government."

(Leader Face 4)
(AFP, Reuters)

Mid. East Not in U.N. Limelight As African Issues Loom Large

POST Political Correspondent
Discussion of such topics as disarmament, nuclear bomb tests, Hungary, the admission of Communist China to the U.N. and other items on the agenda of the 14th U.N. General Assembly opening on September 15 are likely to be overshadowed by the forthcoming visit of Soviet Premier Khrushchev to the U.S.

The Algerian problem and other African questions are thus expected to take the centre of the stage unless recent Communist aggression in Laos and India is not halted by the time the Assembly convenes.

Should the Suez blockade issue not be included as an agenda item on the agenda, the proposals to continue the U.N. Relief and Work Agency (UNRWA) for Arab refugees beyond its June 30 expiration date and for the continuation of the U.N. Emergency Force are likely to be the only items on the agenda directly concerning Israel.

The discussion on UNRWA is to be based mainly on the recent report of the U.N. Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, which recommends the continuation of UNRWA pending the re-integration of the refugees into the economic life of the Near East, either by repatriation or by resettlement elsewhere.

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Vatican Confirms Talks With Orthodox Church

VATICAN CITY (UPI). — The Vatican Radio on Thursday confirmed for the first time that Catholic and Eastern Orthodox theologians will meet in conference in Venice next year.

The broadcast did not specify the date or the official or unofficial status of the conference. An agreement in principle on the conference was reached last month by Catholic observers and Orthodox churchmen attending the World Council of Churches in Rhodes, Greece.

The broadcast described the meeting as "a resumption, on a wider and more representative basis, of talks already held in the past."

The Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches split 900 years ago. Representatives of both churches signed a declaration of reunification at the Council of Florence 500 years ago, but the split continues.

Arab Writers League Disband over C.P.

DAMASCUS (Reuters). — The Arab Writers League announced on Thursday it was disbanding in protest against the Communist Party's "betrayal of unity and Arab nationalism."

The League Chairman, Elian Deirani, told a press conference that the organization had always been the Communist Party's "stooge in the field of thought and culture and had always reflected Communist political sympathies."

Originality Can still be yours.

For lunch, today, serve chilled Vita Tomato Soup in tall glasses. Your guests, your husband, your children — they all will love it.

Here's a chance for you to show once more just how original you can be.

(Advt.)

K Brushes Up On US Way of Life

MOSCOW (Reuters).

Premier Nikita Khrushchev, surrounded by thousands of cheering, shouting Russians, visited the American exhibition here for the second time yesterday, on the eve of its closure.

At the end, he told his American host, Mr. Harold Maclean: "Give my greetings to Eisenhower, (whom he will be seeing in a fortnight.)"

His first visit to the exhibition was with U.S. President Nixon last month, when they had their famous "battle of words" over the achievements of their countries.

That said that during yesterday's visit Mr. Khrushchev asked to examine the model of an American earth satellite and to see the art exhibits and the fashion show.

The exhibition closes today after six weeks. Moscow newspapers yesterday agreed that it had been useful.

It was announced in New York yesterday that Mr. Khrushchev will be the guest of the city and will give an official luncheon when he visits there on September 17.

The Soviet leader may be given a ticker-tape parade along Lower Broadway, New York's traditional welcome to visiting foreign dignitaries, but there was no official word whether a parade had been arranged.

Saud Completes Talks with Nasser

King Saud of Saudi Arabia and Abdul Nasser completed their third round of talks with a three-hour meeting on Thursday, Cairo Radio reported.

Saud will leave Cairo today for Riyadh, after a three-day visit in the Egyptian capital during which he had announced full renewed cooperation with Nasser after last year's quarrel over accusations of Saudi conspiracy against the U.A.R.

Rival Iraqi Brawl At Lawyers Parley

Police were called out on Thursday to prevent a brawl during the All-Arab Lawyers Convention between pro and anti-Kassam delegates. The Arab News Agency reported from Beirut.

The anti-Kassam representatives are now living in exile in Damascus. One of them was reported to have distributed pamphlets at the conference denouncing the trials of the People's Court in Baghdad. This aroused the anger of the Baghdad delegates who protested vociferously.

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The 4th Knesset Has Already Been Elected.

See page 3

Rebels in Laos Said Pushing Major Offensive

VIENTIANE, Laos (Reuters).

Communist rebel forces have opened a big offensive aimed at taking Sam Neua town, capital of the north-eastern province of Sam Neua, a Laotian Government communiqué announced yesterday.

The size of the attacking force and the extent of the offensive were not yet exactly known but, according to unconfirmed reports, the rebels had considerable forces and there had even been reports of a Vietminh (North Vietnamese) division, the Communists would try to communicate added.

If the attacking force consisted of several battalions, well-armed and supported by Communist North Vietnam, then the chances of the town appearing very feeble, the communiqué said.

But if it was a case of a few hundred pro-Communist Pathet Lao rebels resuming activity in this sector, they would find themselves facing a considerable defending force if they dared attack Sam Neua.

The communiqué said there was little conclusive evidence yet of the participation of forces from North Vietnam.

The army commander in Sam Neua Province, Brigadier-General Amkha, told journalists in Sam Neua that he believed the Communists would try to take the town within 10 days at the most. "They are preparing and regrouping for an attack," he said. "It could even come tomorrow."

The eight Royal battalions in Sam Neua would "do what they could" to hold the town, he said.

General Amkha said the Government forces had suffered heavy casualties in the rebels' renewed attacks. Some wounded men were dying in the jungle and 60 men were missing.

The General said 450 North Vietnamese soldiers and rebels had crossed the border since the Ma river valley since the renewed offensive began last Sunday. They had seized all the canoes along the river and used them to ferry troops and supplies across.

GRIVAS PREPARES
TO ENTER POLITICS

ATHENS (Reuters). — General George Grivas, former leader of the Greek Cypriot underground movement, EOKA, yesterday opened a five-room office in the centre of Athens where he can receive his political friends.

Such a move is generally considered a prelude to entering politics.

More Weapons, Including Uzis And Mortars, Said Sold to Bonn

WASHINGTON (INA). — U.S. Army observers of the current German Army manoeuvres have reported that Israel has sold more arms to West Germany and that the Bundeswehr is now using Israeli-made machine-guns, it was learned here on Thursday.

The new development in Israel-Germany arms relations was unfolded publicly when the German Defence Minister, Franz Josef Strauss, yesterday opened a five-room office in the centre of Athens where he can receive his political friends.

Such a move is generally considered a prelude to entering politics.

Counter-Missile Tests From Pacific Isles

WASHINGTON (UPI). — The Army announced yesterday that it has awarded nearly \$45m. in contracts for construction of facilities to test the Nike-Zeus anti-missile on Kwajalein and Johnston islands in the Pacific and at Point Mugu, California.

The Nike-Zeus is designed to intercept intercontinental ballistic missiles and is being built by Western Electric.

KAISER-FRAZER In the Kaiser-Frazer advertisement published on page II of this issue the price of the 4CV should read \$14,500.00, not \$14,500.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Clever Tactics—"A La Mapai"

Mapai is not content with its present state of majority government; what it really wants is permanent, sole control. At each election, Mapai has asked voters for a majority, but the voters have declined to do just that.

Mapai leaders are therefore trying a "clever" tactic: the introduction of an election system that will turn a minority into a majority. President de Gaulle's party is a vivid example of this: at the last French elections, it obtained 26% of the votes—but a majority in the Assembly.

Arguments are being advanced in favour of stable government — do we really lack that?

We are told of the need for personal contact between the voter and his representative: the London "Economist" found only recently that regional elections have this disadvantage — that each party has two or three persons who alone decide who will run for the various constituencies. And that there is therefore no means of contradicting these persons.

Regional interests are "involved." Is it really desirable to foster regional local interests instead of overall, national interests?

Let us see what Mr. Richard Crossman, a friend of Mapai, has to say on the subject: "A two-party system in Israel will remove the obstacles in the way of a Mapai dictatorship..."

The Progressive Party supports the present election system. If the people want to give any party a majority, they can do so by proportional representation. What this country needs is not one-party rule, but as broad a coalition as possible. We shall not agree to a travesty of the people's will, by the introduction of an election system that does not meet the needs of the State.

The Progressive Party

Chinese Enter Kashmir, Take Indian Zone in Tibet

INDIA MAY TRY
TO RETAKE POST

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — Indian forces may shortly attempt to retake Longju outpost on the North-east Frontier, from the Chinese, usually well-informed sources said last night.

It is understood the necessary forces are moving to forward areas of the Subansiri frontier division of the North-east frontier, where the Longju outpost was established by India last April.

The sources said the Indian force was understood to be under orders to attempt to recapture Longju without the use of arms and to open fire only in self-defence.

Indian Army Called to Quell Calcutta Riots; Ten Killed

CALCUTTA (Reuters). — At least nine civilians were reported killed and a police constable stabbed to death in clashes between police and food rioters on Thursday in the town of Howrah, near here.

Indian Army units were moving into Howrah and Calcutta to help civil authorities quell the riots, which at least 18 persons have been killed since Monday, and 70 rioters and 100 policemen wounded.

In Calcutta itself, at least eight persons are said to have been injured yesterday in several clashes with the police, who opened fire once to foil an attempt to loot rice, and again to beat off an attack by hoodlums throwing bombs.

Meanwhile, the leftist Price Increase and Farmer Resistance Committee called an immediate 12-hour general strike. The city was without transport because taxis and rickshaws were off the streets and municipal trams and buses had been withdrawn last Monday when rioting broke out. Many business houses and shops were closed.

The Committee has been agitating for almost two months against the Congress Government of West Bengal. The high cost of food in the state was the main weapon in its campaign.

Belgian Cabinet Split On Congo Policy

BRUSSELS (Reuters). — The Minister for the Congo, Mr. Maurice Van Hemelryck, resigned on Thursday following reported differences in the Cabinet over the speed of political reform in the African territory.

His decision gave rise to speculation among informed sources that King Baudouin might ask for the resignation of the entire Government, but after seeing the King Premier Eyskens said: "There is no question of the whole cabinet resigning."

US Sending Man To Space Next Year

STUTTGART, West Germany (Reuters). — Dr. Werner von Braun, German-born U.S. rocket expert, said here Thursday that the U.S. planned to make its first attempt at shooting a man into space next year.

Dr. von Braun, who was lecturing here to the Stuttgart "International Roundtable" Society, said this first attempt would take the form of a man being sent on a ballistic flight of about 185 miles in a Redstone rocket.

He would re-enter the earth's atmosphere after six minutes in space. This would test a man's physical and emotional reaction to the turn from an orbit flight. The man would be given the opportunity in case of emergency to release his capsule, and parachute back to earth.

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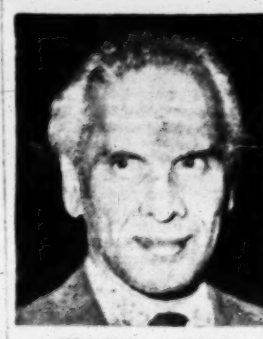
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KRISHNA MENON

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We have just received a large selection of **TECHNICAL BOOKS ON PHOTOGRAPHY** by well-known authors. (Published by Heering, Germany). We also expect shortly to be able to offer you interesting **TECHNICAL LITERATURE ON PHOTOGRAPHY** from England. Photostatic copies of documents — reliably quickly, and in strict confidence.

Photo Brenner
11 METCALUTE ST. HAIFA

Today's Postbag

The Weather

	A	B	C	D
Haifa	20	17	20	30
Tiberias	42	24	36	36
Haifa Port	64	26	30	30
Natanya	60	28	32	32
Tel Aviv Kirya	62	30	34	34
Tel Aviv Port	70	32	36	36
Lydda Airport	58	17	32	31
Jerusalem	48	18	28	38
Beersheba	42	19	32	32
Eilat	26	26	38	38

(A) Humidity at 8 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maximum yesterday. (D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

The Director of the Treasury Department of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Y.M. Gileadi, on a trip to Europe on Agency business.

Dr. Shulamit Jacobson, Minister of Kupat Holim, from the European Congress of Orthodox Rabbis at Marseilles, (by Swissair).

DEPARTURES

Dr. Zeev Katz, foreign editor of "Ha'aretz," for the U.S. on a three-month tour jointly financed by the State Department and the "Savannah Morning News and Evening Press," Savannah, Georgia.

AMERICAN TOURISTS

Can now purchase 5 bottles (10 bottles for a couple) of world-known spirits at bargain prices, to be delivered tax free at their homes in the U.S. Apply to The Duty Free Shop at the Exit Hall at Lod Airport. (Advt.)

1,692 WORK accidents occurred in Jerusalem during the first six months of the current year. This is less than the comparable period last year when 1,511 work accidents occurred.

THE FIRST TENNIS CLUB

In the Negev is to be built in Beersheba at a cost of IL2,000. Membership fee will be IL25 and ILA monthly.

A TAXI belonging to Mr. Mordecai Zadah, which was parked in Rehov Katznelson, East Yarm, was completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The cause of the fire has not yet been determined. The vehicle, valued at IL3,500, was insured.

T.A. to Get Garbage Processing Plant

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An organic fertilizer plant which will use the garbage from Tel Aviv dumps as raw material is to be set up at Hiriya in accordance with an agreement between an American investment group and a local firm concluded during the past fortnight.

The U.S. group's representative, Mr. Harry Brager, of Washington D.C., and his legal adviser, Judge Seth Harrison, left by air for New York on Thursday.

Mr. Brager is to raise an investment of \$750,000 for the plant which will be owned by the U.S. group jointly with the local Chemical and Technical Supplies Company. The company has received a concession from the Tel Aviv Municipality granting it the right to process the city's garbage and turn it into compost. The plant is to cost \$1.2m, and the remainder of the investment will be provided by a Government Development loan, and by the local concessionaires.

During Mr. Brager's fortnight's stay in Israel he met with Mayor Haim Levanon of Tel Aviv and with the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, who promised to aid the new venture.

Bank Leumi To Open Agency in N.Y.

TEL AVIV. — Bank Leumi Le-Israel has received licence to open an agency in New York State, it was announced here on Thursday. Previously the Bank was only represented there. The agency will be opened at the end of October in the presence of Dr. Y. Foerder, Chairman of the bank's Board of Directors, who is at present abroad.

PROTEST. — The Pakistani Government has lodged two protests with Afghanistan in the past month against "persistent abusive propaganda" by Kabul Radio against Pakistan. It was reported in Karachi.

Gideon Nissel

Jerusalem
5 King George Avenue

MARRIED

September 1, 1959

Selma & Dr. Hans Sacher Shoshana & Nachum Bogin

Tel Aviv Kfar Saba

Take pleasure in announcing the

MARRIAGE

of their children

SHULAMIT and EITAN

on August 27, 1959, in Los Angeles

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1959

Contract Signed with U.S. Firm For Ashdod Port Blueprints

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

ASHDOD. — The plan to build a deep water port here took on new impetus on Thursday with the signing of a contract with an American firm to draw up the working blueprints.

A master plan for the port was completed a year ago, but further expenditure has been held up pending a re-examination of all the factors involved. With the signing of the contract with the American firm, the plan is now being launched.

The entire blueprint will take some 25 months to prepare, but the plans for the breakwater will be ready next spring. By next summer it is hoped to issue an international tender for the job, and work should get underway a few months later. By the 1963/4 season, it is hoped to ship more than a million cases of citrus through Ashdod, and by 1964/5 about eight million.

The contract was signed by Mr. Pinhas Ginsburg, Director-General of the Ministry of Transport, on behalf of the Government, and by the representative of the American company, Mr. Moshe Carmel, the Minister of Transport, was present.

The first stage of the port — called "the citrus stage" — is designed primarily to cope with the increase in exports which present port capacity cannot handle. The IL45m, and IL10m, of the first stage will also enable the port to handle close to a million tons of other cargoes. By 1970, this capacity will be upped to almost two million tons.

The Ministry of Transport hopes to finance the construction partly through 15- to 17-year credits from the contractors and partly through loans from international financial institutions.

Mr. Carmel, in reply to a question, added that in time Ashdod would put Tel Aviv and Jaffa ports out of business. As its capacity grew, the other two ports in the South would gradually be closed down.

He promised, however, that they would be kept in operational readiness for emergency use.

Harris and Company have undertaken to draw up the blueprint in Israel, employing Israeli engineers and draftsmen. Of the IL45m, which the blueprint will cost, only about a third will have to be paid in dollars.

At the height of the construction work, more than 1,000 labourers will be employed in the port. Upon completion of the first stage, it will provide more than 300 permanent jobs, and about double that number during the export season.

Mapai T.A. Region Chooses Candidates for Knesset List

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Mapai Council of this area chose its candidates for the party Knesset list on Thursday by a majority vote and approved the list drawn up by the appointments committee.

The candidates in order of votes received are: Mr. Y. Azaria, M.K., Mr. A. Becker, Mr. D. Neizer, M.K., Mr. M. Cohen, Mr. A. Ankori, and Mr. M. Barzil. The Tel Aviv region has four "safe" seats at its disposal, and therefore the election of the last two men is not assured.

The two "new names" elected are Mr. Becker, who is at present head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, and Mr. M. Cohen, who is a Tel Aviv City Councillor. The latter is assured a safe place among the seats on the list.

Mr. H. Berger, M.K., who was to have been proposed by this region, will probably appear on the central list. This is in keeping with the Mapai election regulations whereby only half of the Knesset candidates are elected by nine regional constituencies.

Sub-Committee's Report — The 20-man Mapai Appointments Committee on Thursday heard a report from the sub-committee consisting of Labour Minister Mordecai Namir, Aluf Moshe Dayan, and Mr. Shraga Netzer on its progress in drawing up the list.

The Appointments Committee will complete its work on Sunday and a special meeting of the Mapai Central Committee will convene on Sunday night to discuss and approve the final composition of the list.

So far, the Mapai list offers the largest number of new faces to appear on any party list for the Fourth Knesset elections. At least 35 of the candidates have never stood before, and this is the case with the first 40 places, which are considered fairly safe at present. The picture so far of the Mapai list is that the first six places will be: Mr. Ben-Gurion, Mr. Sharett, Mr. Ben-Zur, Mr. Eshkol, Mr. Shtrik, and Mr. Roshni. These are the other Mapai Ministers, Aluf Moshe Dayan, Mr. Abba Eban, Mr. Shimon Peres, Deputy Ministers and Deputy-Knesset Speakers.

The representatives of the Sephardi communities accorded safe places are Messrs Shraga Yehoshua, M. Sardinia, Hersh and Cohen.

The work of all parties' appointments committees now speeding up as Tuesday night, the deadline for submitting candidates to the Fourth Knesset elections, approaches.

Although the definite order of the entire Mapai list will not be known until Sunday night, the candidates of the constituencies are: HAIFA — Mr. Almog, M.K.; Mr. Barzil, M.K.; Mr. Gonia Twersky, M.K.; and Mr. Kargman, M.K. JERUSALEM: Messrs. Baram and Zelig Shalom, M.K.; Mr. Eshkol, M.K.; Mr. Roshni, M.K.; Mr. Shtrik, M.K.; Mr. Yehoshua, M.K.; Mr. Argov, M.K.; Mr. Mandel, M.K.; Mr. Petel, M.K.; Mr. Ben-Israel, M.K.; Mr. Smilansky, M.K.; Mr. MOSHAVIM: Mr. Sardinia, M.K.; Mr. Dagan, M.K.; Mr. Asaf, M.K.; Mr.

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8 Found Guilty In Beersheba Riots

Seven defendants who admitted having set fire to a pick-up truck which was parked outside the Histadrut building in Beersheba on the night of the riots there in July were yesterday given suspended sentences of nine months by Chief Magistrate M. Cohen in Jerusalem.

The seven are: Ya'akov Warman, Najy Nakash, Marie Perez, Shimon Malul, Mordecai Dehan, Victor Perez and Shlomo Saban.

An eighth defendant, Yosef Barak, who knew of their intention but did not inform the police, received a similar sentence. After dropping out of the group, he happened to run into a policeman, but did nothing more than discuss the evening's disturbances with him.

The prosecutor, Miss S. Ginsburg, told the police that shortly after the demonstrations broke out in the streets of Beersheba, the eight defendants met and decided "on their own" to set fire to the Histadrut building or to anything else they might come across.

The oldest of the group, Najy Nakash, hurried home on his bicycle and returned with a bottle of kerosene. They decided to set fire to the vehicle in front of the Histadrut building. The car happened to belong to the Phosphates Company, but they did not know this nor did it matter to them one way or the other, according to the prosecutor.

The fire was at once discovered by a watchman, who immediately put it out. As a result, the damage did not amount to more than IL15.

The prosecution had asked that six of the defendants with criminal records be given jail terms. But the Magistrate took into account their expression of regret, the fact that most of their previous crimes were committed a long time ago, and their avowals that they had turned over a new leaf.

Rehovot Man Remanded On Suspicion of Murder

By YITZHAK YA'ACOB, Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. — Balding 31-year-old Israel Yohani, remanded yesterday for 15 days by Magistrate H. Nahmani on suspicion of the premeditated murder of his friend, Yoav Madar, 29, on Wednesday night.

Yohani, unshaven and without a haircut, was led into the court at noon wearing the same white shirt and brown trousers he had worn on the night of the killing.

He had only one request: "Your honour — I have lost my appetite. Would it be possible for me to get some injections to restore it, please?" Magistrate Nahmani agreed.

The Jerusalem Post learned that Yohani is under constant medical supervision. Inspector Abraham Segal, in his statement to the court, told the judge that the police had reason to believe that the accused was guilty of murder.

Sapir Promises Help For Filming of 'Kilometer 95'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAPAD. — The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, followed by Mr. Y. Harari, Mr. I. Cohen, Y. Artzi, Party Secretary, and Mr. Y. Cohen, The Progressive's Appointment Committee, completed its work, but it is known that Mr. G. Schocken will close the list. The party spokesman announced on Thursday that representatives of the Druse and Arab sections would be included in the list for the first time, and the idea of submitting special Progressive tickets for Arab lists has been rejected.

The film will cost about \$300,000, apart from the synchronization expenses abroad. Most of the actors will be Israelis.

The Minister later toured the industrial zone at Hatzor, near Be'er Sheva, where he said that all preparations had been made for the construction of a fruit and vegetable canning plant. Building is to start in October, and the plant is expected to be ready by the middle of 1960.

Wandering Arabs Return to Israel

Two men from Nazareth who have been shuttled back and forth between the neighbouring Arab states for two years after leaving Israel were finally returned on Thursday through the Manbijah Pass.

The two, Shafir Ali Abdullah, 20, and Mahmud Ahmed al-Sidon, 22, were held by police for questioning.

They claim to have crossed the border near Tiberias into Syria, where they were held for several months and then deported to Lebanon. After the Lebanese returned them to Syria, they were again expelled, this time to Jordan.

The Jordanians returned them to Syria, where they expelled them a second time to Jordan. The Jordanians then decided to put an end to their wandering by returning them to Israel. (Tim)

The First-World Congress for Jewish Folklore Research

announces that Congress proceedings will terminate on Saturday, September 5, at 8.30 at the Z.O.A. House. The final plenary session will consist of the following items:

1. Opening by Dr. Shaul Levin
2. Resolutions
3. Joseph Ben-Israel — A Bikkharan Wedding Ceremony accompanied by a Bukharan Orchestra
4. Wedding in a Polish Village — Pantomime, by members of Kibbutz Einat
5. Masada's Kibbutz Marriage
6. Closing words by Mr. M. Masli

THE JERUSALEM POST

SEPTEMBER 4, 1959

Aluf Dayan answering questions put to him at a Mapai-sponsored women's rally at Beit Hahatsot in Tel Aviv on Wednesday. Photo: Kaminer

Dayan Tours North Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ALUF MOSHE DAYAN'S second electioneering visit to Jerusalem's older sections on Thursday evening brought out hundreds who enthusiastically clapped and cheered the "Hero of Sinai" although he ran into some organized Herut heckling.

His first tour of the Capital was on August 6. This time he walked through the northern districts, mainly the Bokerhan Quarter, and visited two families and Mapai Party Regional Headquarters. Later he addressed several thousand persons, drawn from the Bokerhan Beit Yisrael, Sanhedria and Mahanayim quarters, gathered in the courtyard of the Amal School. He was accompanied by Mr. Rafael Balwan, Secretary of Young Mapai in Jerusalem, and Mr. Mordecai Zar, Jerusalem Municipal Councillor and one of Mapai's two "assured" candidates for the Knesset from Jerusalem.

The families were those of Mr. Avshalom Ben-Meir, 58, who came from Iran 35 years ago and has been a building worker ever since, and of Mr. Abraham Malkhot, 30, a driver for the Electric Corporation.

During the stroll, Aluf Dayan was met by half-a-dozen Herut hecklers who began booing Mapai and shouting "Begin to power." Those following Aluf Dayan were a bit uncertain at first how to react, but when one of them started shouting "Dayan to power; Begin to the theatre" the others took it up and drowned out the hecklers.

Aluf Dayan said that to give in to the demands of the University students for a reduction of their tuition fees — which would put an additional burden on the taxpayer — would be "corruption."

Commenting on Mr. Begin's statement that "when Herut came to power, children won't cry," Aluf Dayan said that "all children cry, even Mr. Begin's."

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Ambassador Reid Pays First Visit to Negev

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The American Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid, arrived here on Thursday on his first visit to the Negev. He was accompanied by Messrs. J. F. Shaw, H. Backus and H. Howland, of the U.S. Embassy.

Mr. Reid first visited the Arid Zone Research Institute and was received by its Director, Mr. Walter Eytan, and by senior officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Prime Minister's Office, and the Foreign Ministry.

Following the ceremony, Dr. Luegmayer drove to Mount Herzl where he laid a wreath on the grave of the founder of the Zionist movement, whose remains had been brought here from their original burial place in Vienna.

Dead Sea Mirage

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Visitors to Sdom on Thursday who had heard a report on Kol Yisrael's morning newscast that the Dead Sea had turned white were surprised to note that the sea's blue colour was only a few shades lighter than usual.

500 TONS of straw for the American-Israeli Paper Mills have arrived in Haifa from Bulgaria as the first part of a 3,000-ton shipment.

Today (and not as was erroneously reported in yesterday's Jerusalem Post) Mr. Reid, accompanied by Prof. Yigael Yadin, is scheduled to inaugurate the restored site of Shivta, an ancient Nabatean town in the Western Negev which has been cleared with the help of an allocation from Informal Media Guarantee counterpart funds.

Although no final decision has yet been reached on the non-operation of the Haifa subway on the Sabbath, organized Religious Jews can note with satisfaction that, for the time being at any rate, the subway will not operate on the Sabbath.

The Mayor, who only a short while ago bragged that he would place the Religious Party in a ridiculous position, has been unable to keep his word. Indeed, if someone has been made to appear ridiculous, it is not the Religious Party.

The fact that there are Religious councillors in the Haifa Municipality, and that they have a certain amount of say in decisions made;

The fact that Religious voters in Haifa and in all other parts of Israel may voice their reaction on polling day to the increasing desecration of the Sabbath in this city;

The fact that Religious Knesset Members of the Fourth Knesset will not put up with this latest attack;

The fact that Religious Jews occupy certain positions in the legislature and the executive of the State;

THESE ARE THE FACTS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF HAIFA JEWS

Only organized Religious Jewry is a guarantee against profanation of our ethical and national values; an ever greater number of Religious delegates in the Knesset and on the local councils is the surest way to guarantee still greater lasting achievements.

The Haifa subway is living proof of the need for Religious Jews to organize themselves on a party basis; it disproves those who argue against this need.

OUR DECISIVE ELECTION VICTORY WILL ALSO ENSURE A FINAL DECISION REGARDING THE HAIFA SUBWAY

The National Religious Party

Hamizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi

Hamizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi

Kollek Warns Against Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. T. Kollek, on Thursday appealed to all senior administrators in his office not to take their threatened "leave of absence" next Monday and Tuesday.

The Senior Civil Servants Council (Grades I-V) has called for the two-day strike to press demands for regrading and a new seniority pay system. The Histadrut, Mapai and Abud Ha'avoda have also called on the administrators not to hold the warning strike.

It is learned that the Council has freed all Directors-General from the obligation to stop work on these two days.

Mr. Kollek warned the administrators that their "leave of absence" would be considered an unauthorized strike, which they published this week did not present the full picture of the considerable gains they had achieved in their negotiations with the Government.

The meeting, by a large majority, had turned down the initial agreement reached two weeks ago on the grounds that it was neither better, nor perhaps even less favourable financially to the students, than had been the recommendations of the Agranat Committee.

It was against the Government-approved Agranat Report that the students struck last March.

University executives on Thursday declined to comment on the students' rejection of the agreement, but one of them, who had negotiated on behalf of the University, declared: "The students' argument is with the Ministry of Education. The Ministry had asked the University to meet and negotiate with the students, and that had been done, in addition to the Ministry of Education."

Asked if it were true that the University had already printed application forms for fee reductions under the system proposed in the still-born agreement, a spokesman replied that they were "being arranged." The new academic year begins in only about two months' time, he pointed out.

Legion of Honour — Mrs. Lucy Gilboa, wife of the Israeli Acting-Chief of Protocol, has been created a Knight of the Order of the Legion of Honour for her services in furthering Franco-Israeli relations. It was announced here.

KNIVES. — Police using tear gas subdued four knife-wielding teenage girls who terrorized 50 other inmates and smashed furniture and crockery at a training school in Adamsville, Georgia.

JNF Abroad Uninformed Of Forestry Row

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The Jewish National Fund headquarters in Jerusalem has not considered the aforementioned dispute sufficiently important to inform its offices abroad.

Asked for a comment, Dr. Harris J. Levine, President of the JNF in America, said: "I know less than you do. I have had no official communication on the matter."

Apparently he does not expect one either because when I asked if he expected the matter would be discussed at the next meeting of JNF Directors on September 17, Dr. Levine replied: "I would not permit it. We have had no official notice about it and it is not our affair."

He added: "Actually it is doubtful if anyone would raise the question since very few people here know anything about it."

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H.U. Students Plan To Withhold Fees

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY Students Association on Thursday issued a call to its members not to pay anything on account of the approaching terms tuition fees until a new agreement on the matter has been reached. This followed the rejection by the students' conference Wednesday of an agreement on fee increases which had been initiated by their own representatives and the University authorities.

Three members of the Association's Committee were appointed to re-open negotiations with the Minister of Education.

The meeting, by a large majority, had turned down the initial agreement reached two weeks ago on the grounds that it was neither better, nor perhaps even less favourable financially to the students, than had been the recommendations of the Agranat Committee.

It was against the Government-approved Agranat Report that the students struck last March.

University executives on Thursday declined to comment on the students' rejection of the agreement, but one of them, who had negotiated on behalf of the University, declared: "The students' argument is with the Ministry of Education. The Ministry had asked the University to meet and negotiate with the students, and that had been done, in addition to the Ministry of Education."

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Girl Triplets Born In Kfar Saba

Kfar Saba. — Thirty-three-year-old Samiya Misa, of Pardesiya, on Thursday morning gave birth to triplets — all girls — at the local maternity hospital. It was her eighth confinement.

The triplets weighed 24 kgs., 23 kgs. and 19 kgs. respectively. Mother and children were reported to be doing well.

U.S. Expert to Advise On Five-Year-Plan

An expert on development problems, Prof. Hollis B. Chenery, of Stanford University, has arrived in Israel at the invitation of the Ministry of Finance and of the Bank of Israel to advise on the preparation of the Five Year Development Plan.

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ISRAEL'S WEEK

Jet Age

AIR France has become the first airline to offer a jet service to Israel. The company's Caravelle planes have reduced the Lydda-Rome trip to four hours of flying time and the Lydda-Paris trip to six. With BOAC scheduled to resume her transatlantic flights to Lydda (using jet-prop Britannias), British European Airways announced that it would also inaugurate a pure jet service to Lydda by the end of the year, using Comet IV planes. Two other airlines, TWA and Alitalia, have announced that they will initiate for the Israel route, with DC-8 or Boeing 707 airliners.

Concurrently, work on modern jet runways started at Lydda airport. The first stage will cost about IL2m, with IL1m more needed for new approaches. However, the whole apron will have to be rebuilt and ultimately a new terminal will be needed. All this, with the required modern electronic landing, control and a d communications equipment, will cost an estimated IL20m.

The arrival of the jet age at Lydda is a reminder to El Al, Israel's own national airline, and also to the Ministry of Finance — that a decision must be taken soon about El Al's future. At present, El Al operates both as a transatlantic and as a European airline; in the past two years it has been competitive thanks to its jet-prop Britannias. Now, however, it is gradually being taken over by the jet planes and El Al will soon be squeezed out of its entirely unless it acquires jet planes. Ministry of Transport officials warned that if, on the other hand, jet planes should be too expensive for the Israel treasury, El Al must be quickly made into a European airline. This would require far-reaching re-negotiations of our air agreements.

The Middle East Scene

NASSER MENDS HIS FENCES

By Amnon Barbar

KING Saud's arrival on an official visit greatly excited Cairo on Monday. The Government-controlled press and radio described the visit as "a great event" and tried to link it with the Arab Foreign Ministers' meeting in Casablanca, pointing out that these two events constituted a turning point in Arab relations.

The subjects which the Saudi monarch discussed with Nasser during the four-day visit ranged widely, from relations between the Arab countries to the situation in Algeria and the refugee problem. No attempt was made to conceal the fact that the central topic of discussion was the war on Communist infiltration in the Arab countries, with special reference to the present situation in Iraq.

It is open to doubt whether King Saud will actually be in a position to take important decisions affecting his country's policy, since it is his brother Faisal who has the real power in Saudi Arabia for over a year now. But for Nasser the visit also has a symbolic meaning, for it was this same Saud whom he had accused last year of plotting his death and of attempting to foil the Egyptian-Syria merger.

Reviving friendship with the Saudis is in fact very much in keeping with Cairo's present mood of reconciling and appeasing those Arab countries which Nasser's policies had alienated and antagonized. Saud's visit comes shortly after a reconciliation with Amman and amidst efforts to bring one about with President Bourguiba of Tunisia.

This is only one of three conciliation campaigns being

conducted by Nasser at present. In addition to efforts to normalize his relations with other Arab countries, Nasser has also been trying lately to get into the West's good books and to affirm his independence of the Soviet Union, while on the home front he appears to be eager to consolidate the merger with Syria on a fresh basis.

No need for Soviet Arms. There is reason to believe that Nasser, having learnt his lesson first with the Syrian and then with the Iraqi Communists, is now trying to free himself from the shackles of Soviet economic domination. Last week a Swiss newspaper published an interesting statement made to its correspondent by Dhul-Fikar Sabri, Deputy Foreign Minister of the U.A.R. in which he said that his country was "no longer in need of Soviet military in-

struments," adding that the U.A.R. had enough arms and spare parts and did not need to import these from the Soviet Union. This interview was published on the same day that Cairo announced that a big loan for widening the Suez Canal had been secured from the World Bank. Clearly, despite Sabri's rather categorical statement, many years will pass before Cairo can really dispense with military supplies and guidance from the Soviet Union, especially as far as heavy tanks, jets and submarines are concerned. But two factors make Cairo wary of accepting further aid from the Soviets.

The Communists' changed attitude to the U.A.R. following recent developments in Iraq, and especially after the shawwal revolt in Mosul.

Soviet attempts to dominate Egypt's economy through the sale of arms for Egyptian cotton, which was mortgaged against these arms, on world markets at less than its normal price. Moscow has naturally Egypt's main source of foreign trade.

Nasser, however, will have realized that he cannot have his cake and eat it too — so long as he accepts Soviet aid, which makes Egypt's economy increasingly dependent on Moscow's whims. He cannot hope to be free to fight Communism in the Arab world. The artificial distinction between the policy of the Soviet Union and that of "world Communism" is no longer accepted even in Cairo.

Put Own House in Order. On the home front, Nasser's attempts have concentrated on the Syrian "regime," which was and remains Cairo's chief domestic headache. Reports from Beirut during the past fortnight suggest that a far-reaching shift in policy is being effected; leaders of the Arab Socialist Bath (Resurgence) Party, who were the real engineers of their country's union with Egypt, have been discredited to the point of having reportedly disowned the party in the U.A.R. after its crushing defeat in the first Nat. Union elections scoring less than three per cent.

Mahmoud Riadhi, Nasser's chief adviser on Syrian affairs, and Nasser's ex-envoy to Damascus, has had several meetings with Syrian "old-guard" leaders like Nadhem el-Kudsi, Rushdi el-Kikhya and Ali Budhi of the Sha'abi (People's) Party, and Sabri el-Assali, leader of the Nationalist Party and independent Syria's last Prime Minister. It is also reported that even the leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood were contacted, as well as a number of industrialists and business men, all of whom are said to have demanded the dismissal of the Bath leaders, especially Akram el-Hourani.

Of course, resentment against Hourani and his colleagues in Syria, which has been increasing ever since the merger was proclaimed in February of last year, Nasser's sudden discovery of the Bath's unpopularity came only because he wanted to get rid of these dangerous allies at a time when he was trying to regulate his relations with the regime of Arab "reactionaries" like Hussein, Saud and Bourguiba. It is known that he was trying to regulate his relations with the regime of Arab "reactionaries" like Hussein, Saud and Bourguiba. It is known that he was trying to regulate his relations with the regime of Arab "reactionaries" like Hussein, Saud and Bourguiba.

Now the field seems quite free for Nasser to maneuver, and also to the Bath's basic unpopularity — the Syrian party has been crushed. The First Syrian Army is also being purged continually and many Bath followers have been dismissed from service. The stage is now set for the return to the political scene of those Syrian politicians who can make common cause with Nasser in his new conciliatory attitude.

It may be asked whether these efforts at rehabilitation are really producing results. They are, the following are a few of the more important of the results so far achieved. In addition to neutralizing Hourani and the prospect of teaching a modest lesson to Tunis, Nasser can claim a significant gain from this week's visit by Saud.

Economic aid from the United States continues on a fairly large scale; a substantial loan has been secured from the World Bank. Far-reaching changes in administration are being introduced in the course of this month. They are designed to end the transition period and give more substance to the union with Syria. The pacification of both anti-Bath and anti-Communist opinion in Syria will go a long way to lessen discontent there.

Day's Digs

THE gloves appear to be off between Israel and the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld.

What again strained a relationship that had relaxed after the Secretary-General joined Prime Minister Ben-Gurion for his morning walk in Sde Boker one day last December, was Mr. Hammarskjöld's attitude in the Inge Toft crisis, which passed its 100th day last week. About four months ago, when the Egyptians suddenly seized the Israeli cargo on two ships passing through the Suez Canal, Jerusalem appealed to the U.N. Secretary-General to intervene. The Inge Toft was a third ship, sent following verbal assurances from the Secretary-General. When her Captain objected to the unloading of the Israeli cargo at Port Said, the Egyptians refused to let the vessel through the canal.

Israel wanted an immediate Security Council debate on the Egyptian action, but Mr. Hammarskjöld, supported by several Western Powers, suggested that he be given time for some "quiet diplomacy" to try to persuade Nasser to change his mind. As had happened many times before, Mr. Hammarskjöld accepted without demurring, the fact that the Egyptian dictator did not even bother to answer his communications; he even flew to Cairo, but he was not received by Nasser.

Egypt's Foreign Minister, who had already misled Mr. Ralph Bunche on the same matter met him instead and presented impossible "conditions" for the passage of Israel goods through the Suez.

When Israel renewed her demand for U.N. action on

THE FRIGATE MIVTAH, one of the two sold to Ceylon, sailed through the Straits of Tiran under the Israeli flag, en route to meet the Ceylon crew which took over in mid-sea. . . . FOREIGN MINISTER MEIR voiced strong implicit criticism of the way the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, was handling the Suez issue.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN was launched by several parties with all Knesset candidates' lists due to be handed in by next week. . . .

SCHOOL OPENED for 600,000 pupils, including 50,000 first-graders.

THE FIRST JET AIRLINE SERVICE out of Israel was inaugurated by Air France's Caravelle planes. . . . HAIFA'S SUBWAY would not operate on Shabbat — at least not before the elections.

The Inge Toft, the Secretary-General, dispatched another letter to Colonel Nasser, which again was not answered. Mr. Hammarskjöld thereupon set off on his Latin American tour.

At press conferences during that tour, Mr. Hammarskjöld on one occasion blandly replied that there was no conflict between Egypt and the U.N. at all and later this week said in his annual report to the U.N. Assembly that the Suez issue was only a part of the "general Palestine problem."

This was too much for Israel Foreign Minister Mrs. Golda Meir, who also remembered that when Ceylon purchased two frigates from Israel last month, it was the U.N. Secretary-General which had suggested that it ask Egypt for permission to take them through the Straits of Tiran. In a speech at a conference of Mapai party workers in Tel Aviv's Manna Auditorium, Mrs. Meir said sharply that there was a conflict between the U.N. and Egypt. The U.N. had taken the decisions on Israel's right of passage through the canal, and if the U.N. could not face up to this conflict, she said, its mo-

The Kuf-32, second of the two frigates sold to Ceylon, is being refitted at Eilat. Her sister-ship, Kuf-28, sailed through the Straits of Tiran this week. Photo by Schlesinger

promises of a "national-liberal" regime that would undo all the wrongs of the present, with virulent personal attacks on the "Head of Mapai" as he refers to Mr. Ben-Gurion.

Mr. Abba Eban analysed the advantages of direct elections as opposed to the proportional system now in use.

While Mapai and Herut appeared to be the main contenders, the other parties, on left and right, are competing for the position of Mapai's future coalition partners. Mr. Serlin, of the General Zionists' "Big Four," has in effect made a Mapai-General Zionist coalition the keynote of his first election address, calling for rallying "such strength in the Fourth Knesset as to be able to make a Government."

On the other hand, Abdu Ha'avoda, aware that its reputation for honesty and integrity might put it out of the future Government, has concentrated on warnings against a possible right-wing coalition. Mr. Yigal Allon, the party's main vote-getter at the last elections, is continuing to make "activist" speeches, accusing Israel's political leaders of having lost military positions.

Mapai, basing much of its programme on the proposal to introduce regional constituency elections instead of proportional representation, has so far been the only party to select half of its own candidates in internal regional elections, and only half by the powerful nomination committees that decide the fates of the candidates of other parties. Mapai, as a result, is likely to be the only party that will send to the Knesset a considerable number of new and younger faces that could not be expected to get in if the central party machine had had sole say in the matter.

Regional elections were also taken up this week by a new non-party body, comprising professors and other members of the free professions. After hearing the testimony of the candidates, supporters and opponents as Messrs. Ben-Gurion, Harari and Begin at its first two meetings, this new "brain-trust" will be meeting again to consider the results of the election.

The Israel Chargé d'Affaires in Colombo submitted the proposal that if Ceylon felt that sending her own crew to Eilat and taking the frigates out under her flag would exacerbate her relations with Egypt, Israel could sail the ships under the blue and white flag and hand them over to the Ceylonese Navy somewhere off Aden. This proposal was accepted, and the first of the two ships, the Mivtah (Kuf-28), set out past the Straits of Tiran in daylight, but, unfortunately, it was not until the next evening, when the ship was in the open sea, that her departure was announced by the Army spokesman. It was also stated that the second frigate, the Miznak, which is still undergoing repairs, would be handed over in a few months, as agreed.

Vote Fere

WITH the elections 60 days off and only four days left for the parties to submit their Knesset lists, the election campaign began to get hot under the week.

The start was made by Mapai, which rallied its main speakers, young and old, to address some 3,000 election field workers on Monday. Old controversies were soon forgotten under the "know your enemy" slogan that united the protagonists of the main trends within the party — Golda Meir, Shimon Peres and Pinhas Lavon — each tackling a different issue of the manifold election platform.

Mr. Lavon, the Hista'adrut Secretary-General, took the lead on the eve of his departure to the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco by singing out Herut as the chief force of the "militant reaction," which has of late also taken in the New Regime and the Militant Action groups. He pointed to the danger of their main slogan of "Bringing down the Regime," and not just the Government, a slogan used by reactionary forces the world over.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, in his speech, added a personal attack on the Herut leader, Menahem Begin, who for the past three weeks has carried on a cross-country, one-man election campaign for his party, alternating demagogic

PELTOURS

TRAVEL TOURS INSURANCE FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: SEPT. 6 — SEPT. 11
FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD AIRPORT)

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SEPT. 6	0800	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
0900	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London	
0945	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London	
0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, London	
1500	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York	
1825	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris	

Date	Time	Company	Destination
MON. SEPT. 7	0130	EL AL	Teheran, Athens, Zurich, Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich, Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London	
1000	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London	
1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris	
1225	ALITALIA	Rome, Paris	
1400	EL AL	Athens, Vienna, Amsterdam, London, New York	
1500	EL AL	Athens, Vienna, Amsterdam, London, New York	

Date	Time	Company	Destination
TUES. SEPT. 8	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo
0700	EL AL	Zurich, London	
0840	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London	
0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London	
1100	ALITALIA	Rome	
1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam	
1245	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York	
1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York	

Date	Time	Company	Destination
WED. SEPT. 9	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens
0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul, London	
0900	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, London	
1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris	
1300	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, Brussels, London, New York	
1500	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, London, New York	
1530	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Paris, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo	

Date	Time	Company	Destination
THURS. SEPT. 10	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
0700	EL AL	Athens, Vienna	
0800	EL AL	Zurich, Paris	
0900	EL AL	Nicosia	
0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London	
1005	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels	
1110	K.L.M.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York	
1245	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam	
1300	EL AL	Nicosia	
1300	EL AL	Rome, London, New York	
1540	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris	

Date	Time	Company	Destination
FRI. SEPT. 11	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens
0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul, London	
0900	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, London	
1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris	
1300	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, Brussels, London, New York	
1500	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, London, New York	
1530	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Paris, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo	

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'Plastic' Cars for Export

Haifa Firm Plans to Double Output

By YAACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

CAN Israel export motor cars at a profit? The sceptics shrug off the idea. "Competing with traditional countries such as Britain, West Germany, France or Italy, with their output stimulated by a vast Common Market, is out of the question."

A retund, energetic Haifa businessman, Yitzhak Shubinsky, is convinced the sceptics are wrong. "As wrong as they were about tyre exporting. Didn't they predict gloom for one tyre factory? And doom for two? And what happened — both are flourishing and the Ministers are happy."

Mr. Shubinsky is director of the newly founded Autocars Company Limited which has set up a car manufacturing plant — he rejects the word "assembly" — in Haifa and is starting off on a modest and cautious scale. At present it turns out commercial vans, powered by a 12 h.p. British engine, with a body hand-shaped from polyester plastics reinforced by glass fibres, a combination which British and other experts credit with the strength of steel at one-third its weight. The two-thirds gained give it an advantage over metal bodies by increasing the payload or alternatively reducing petrol consumption.

On Show in New York

A model of this commercial van, trade-named "Sabra" and priced at \$1,800, C.I.F. New York, was on display at the New York World Fair in May. It caused no little astonishment among the men of the trade and the public. For U.S. Jews it was quite a thrill to see Israel entering a bid to export to the highly competitive American car market.

Autocars will soon come out with a station wagon

sealing four and carrying a payload of up to 300 kg. It has already passed its road test.

"Autocars operates under one big advantage and one big handicap," says Mr. Shubinsky. "Making car bodies from fibreglass-reinforced plastics calls for no heavy mechanical equipment. This keeps capital investment low compared with the plants using heavy presses."

"On the other hand we use a lot of manual labour but the Labour Exchange has no trained men. We must train them ourselves. It takes them at least six months to reach a fair standard of production quality and quantity. This temporary apprenticeship drives our labour cost up and slows output."

Level of Productivity

"At present we don't break even with the export premium on added dollar value of 40 per cent in our case. The projected shipyard will be in a similar position. There is a case for a Labour Ministry scheme of training workers up to a level of productivity at which our car can compete on the international market. It boils down to a competition between the Israeli worker and that of the chief car-making countries. No exporter who starts from scratch can hope to overcome that lag unaided."

Up to now Autocars has been making up to 30 cars a month. It will soon double its output, employing 60 men in two shifts. When production began in workshop style last year, it took 388 hours to turn out a car. Now

labour input is down to 308.

"Quality has improved too, but it's still too many hours," Mr. Shubinsky sighs.

Autocars spends \$350 on imported parts, including the engine, another \$85 on glass fibres and resin for the body and another \$100 worth of imports are contained in locally purchased materials.

Foreign exchange outlay stands at a total of \$735.

The American small car market for which European companies rival with prices calculated down to cents, will pay no more than \$1,300 for a van such as the Sabra.

This selling price leaves an added value over imports of \$515, or nearly 40 per cent — satisfactory for a start.

Working Capital

As in other industries venturing into the export field with largely unskilled labour, Autocars is handicapped by small output. To raise it, it needs not investment, but working capital. The least number of cars the Americans are willing to buy is 1,000. A new order from Turkey for 240 vans has been placed in addition to the 100 vans already exported to that country earlier this year.

From the employment angle, Autocars, like the projected shipyard, has good absorptive capacity. To bring such enterprises up to the starting line from which the international race for the market begins, intensive labour training is indispensable. It would appear to be a case for the Labour Ministry to provide for private investors the same facilities which it extends to publicly-owned enterprises.

They know that if they can afford to keep a car, they can afford to buy a new one. Even price reductions of up to 30 per cent and the fact that there are a good many legitimate bargains available don't tempt them any longer."

As proof, he demonstrated a sleek Austin 1957 four seater, eight horsepower. "The ideal thing for a family." At IL6,900 there were no takers.

Next to it stood a '58 Volkswagen, offered at IL7,500, it had been collecting dust for a couple of months.

Our dealer didn't bother to trade in pre-war models any more. These old Flats and baby Fords, selling at just

over IL1,000, didn't leave enough of a 'cut' for the dealer to make it worth the risk, though he would of course act as go-between for anyone. "The Dauphines, the Quatre Chevaux and the taxes have licked us," he sighed.

OTHER dealers in town concurred. While it takes some IL600-70 a month to maintain a factory-new "family-sized job" — a second-hand small car costs at least twice that much to keep up. The extra IL60, converted into instalments, is not far from the "loan value" of the price difference between a good second-hand car and a brand-new one — unless, perhaps, the car does more than 1,000 kilometres a month.

Besides, some drivers prefer new cars because they look to the availability of spare parts for locally as-

sembled vehicles and believe this makes repairs cheaper. U.S. models are reported to be worst-hit by the slump, due to their high retail and licence and maintenance costs — and significantly enough, parking troubles. Our dealer is offering a '56 Plymouth sedan with all the trimmings for IL11,000. He claims that he asked several thousand pounds more for it only a couple of months ago. Still, there are no takers.

THE lack of any price stability on the second-hand market, as compared to the U.S. or Europe, where all models are quoted regularly in print, originates partly from the fact that the market-potential is very limited here. Consequently, the slightest factors can cause major shifts in the "floodings" or "rarities" often due to the availability — or lack of it — of half a dozen cars of any one model.

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By ZEEV SCHUL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

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'Plastic' Cars for Export

Haifa Firm Plans to Double Output

By YAAQOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

CAN Israeli export motor-cars at a profit? The sceptics shrug off the idea. "Competing with traditional countries such as Britain, West Germany, France or Italy, with their output stimulated by a vast Common Market, is out of the question."

A rotund, energetic Haifa businessman, Yitzhak Shubinsky, is convinced the sceptics are wrong. "As wrong as they were about tyre exporting. Didn't they predict gloom for one tyre factory? And doom for two? And what happened — both are flourishing and the Ministers are happy."

Mr. Shubinsky is director of the newly founded Autocars Company Limited which has set up a car manufacturing plant — he rejects the word "assembly" — in Haifa and is starting off on a modest and cautious scale. At present it turns out commercial vans, powered by a 12 h.p. British engine, with a body hand-shaped from polyester plastics reinforced by glass fibres, a combination which British and other experts credit with the strength of steel at one-third its weight. The two-thirds gained give it an advantage over metal bodies by increasing the payload, or alternatively reducing petrol consumption.

On Show in New York
A model of this commercial van, trade-named "Sabra" and priced at \$1,300 c.i.f. New York, was on display at the New York World Fair in May. It caused no little astonishment among the men of the trade and the public. For U.S. Jews it was quite a thrill to see Israel entering a bid to export to the highly competitive American car market.

Autocars will soon come out with a station wagon

seating four and carrying a payload of up to 300 kg. It has already passed its road test.

"Autocars operates under one big advantage and one big handicap," says Mr. Shubinsky. "Making car bodies from fibreglass-reinforced plastics calls for so heavily mechanical equipment. This keeps capital investment low compared with the plants using heavy presses. On the other hand we use a lot of manual labour but the Labour Exchange has no trained men. We must train them ourselves. It takes them at least six months to reach a fair standard of production quality and quantity. This temporary apprenticeship drives our labour cost up and slows output."

Level of Productivity

"At present we don't break even with the export premium on added dollar value — 40 per cent in our case. The projected shipyard will be in a similar position. There is a case for a Labour Ministry scheme of training workers up to a level of productivity at which our car can compete on the international market. It boils down to a competition between the Israeli worker and that of the chief car-making countries. No exporter who starts from scratch can hope to overcome that lag unaided."

Up to now Autocars has been making up to 30 cars a month. It will soon double its output, employing 60 men in two shifts. When production began in workshop style last year, it took 368 hours to turn out a car. Now



Autocars' "Sabra" station wagon.

labour input is down to 208. "Quality has improved too, but it's still too many hours," Mr. Shubinsky sighs.

Autocars spends \$500 on imported parts, including the engine, another \$85 on glass fibres and resin for the body and another \$100 worth of imports are contained in locally purchased materials. Foreign exchange outlay stands at a total of \$735. The American small car market, for which European companies rival with prices calculated down to cents, will pay no more than \$1,300 for a van such as the Sabra. This selling price leaves an added value over imports of \$315, or nearly 40 per cent — satisfactory for a start.

Working Capital

As in other industries venturing into the export field with largely unskilled labour, Autocars is handicapped by small output. To raise it, it needs not investment, but working capital. The least number of cars the Americans are willing to buy is 1,000. A new order from Turkey for 240 vans has been placed in addition to the 100 vans already exported to that country earlier this year.

From the employment angle, Autocars, like the projected shipyard, has good absorptive capacity. To bring such enterprises up to the starting line from which the international race for the market begins, intensive labour training is indispensable. It would appear to be a case for the Labour Ministry to provide for private investors the same facilities which it extends to publicly-owned enterprises.

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Britain and America Take Up Small Car Challenge

B.M.C. Builds 'Babies'

By GORDON WILKINS

LONDON (OFNS).—

THE statement by Sir Leonard Lord, chairman of the British Motor Corporation, that the B.M.C. has spent £10m on preparations to build new low-priced small cars, heralds an era of intense international competition in the baby-car market and a new drive by British manufacturers to regain lost ground in Europe.

The Standard automobile group has concentrated Britain's first export effort with the Triumph Herald in Belgium and the B.M.C. is determined to stop the rot in Switzerland, where British sales have declined alarmingly in recent years.

The B.M.C.'s new 850-c.c. front-wheel-drive baby will be competing with new models from other big manufacturers who are facing the challenge of high taxes and crowded roads by producing more compact cars than their existing models, and from manufacturers of minicars who are turning to more practical vehicles of higher performance to keep their place in the market.

Sir Leonard Lord's insistence that the new baby car must be able to hold its own with large cars in the traffic stream is vital if the traffic is to keep moving at all. Experience in France shows that where there are double white lines on hills, long lines of vehicles are now re-

duced to a bottom gear crawl behind under-powered baby cars doing about 25 k.p.h.

In Germany, Lloyd — which started with minicars powered by two-stroke engines of 300 and 400 c.c., and progressed to four-stroke models of 600 c.c. — has launched a new 74-m.p.h. 900-c.c. four-cylinder model with four full-sized seats at a price not far above that of the Volkswagen Beetle. It also built its success on low-powered minicars, is now building a front-engine four-seater of 688 c.c. capable of about 70 m.p.h., and B.M.W. has just announced a coupe version of their 600, with engine enlarged to 700 c.c., giving it a maximum speed of about 75 m.p.h.

The Auto Union-Mercedes combine have been a long time bringing the front-drive four-seater D.K.W. Junior into

production, and since the prototypes were first exhibited the size of the three-cylinder two-stroke engine has been increased from 660 to 741 c.c. The car looks rather like a smaller Ford Anglia with hooded headlights. Deliveries should begin in the next few months.

In Italy, the original two-seater Fiat 600 had a very disappointing reception, but an attempt has recently been made to bring it into line with the new international trend by increasing the power and modifying the roof line so that four people can sit in it.

French Van

In France the announcement of a small van and bus with Dauphine engine at the front driving the front wheels has revived rumours of a front-drive baby car as an eventual replacement for the ageing 4 CV Renault, and there are persistent rumours of a more powerful and better-looking replacement for the 2 CV Citroën. The manufacturers do not admit to any such intentions, but they are clearly aware of the important new European trend towards cheaper and more compact family cars with good road performance.

In England, Lord Rother has several times denied any intention of building a car smaller than the Hillman Husky, but has none the less been experimenting with smaller rear-engined cars, although there are no plans for early production. The more immediate interest lies in Ford's reaction to the B.M.C. challenge.

The new B.M.C. baby seems likely to rob the elderly Ford Popular of being the lowest-priced four-seater family car in the British market. Ford has long been experimenting with a rear-engined baby car to replace the Popular, but there do not seem to be any plans for early introduction of such a model at the moment.

'Massive Switch' in U.S.

By ALAN DAY

NEW YORK (OFNS).—

WITHIN a month the new "compact" cars of the Big Three motor car manufacturers (General Motors, Ford and Chrysler) will be appearing on the roads of America. The \$160m. investment which they represent is a major gamble on the part of one of the country's most depressed industries, to try to recover its lost fortunes and to rebuild the level of sales back towards 1955's record level.

No one in the automobile industry is really confident about what will happen; too many predictions have been belied in the last few years. It is easy to forget now that very recently all the evidence favoured the view that the American consumer wanted longer, lower cars with more power and more and more absurd tail fins; the Chrysler Corporation suffered heavily on sales when it resisted this trend around 1955.

Lark Sales

Today the figures do suggest a massive switch in consumer interests towards more compact cars. In the last year, 17 per cent of total sales on the American market have been compact cars, the leaders being the domestically-produced Rambler and Lark, the German Volkswagen and the French Renault.

Undoubtedly, the strongest argument in favour of these smaller cars is that of economy. Although petrol is much cheaper than in Europe, the lower fuel consumption and the smaller capital outlay for small cars mean that the average driver saves perhaps \$400 to \$500 a year by using one. For long fast runs this advantage may not be worthwhile — but a very large amount of American driving is around the new sprawling suburbs, where the speed limits of 40-55 k.p.h. are firmly enforced. Even in the open country and on express ways, it is commonly illegal to drive at more than 80 k.p.h., which means that a small modern car is quite as satisfactory as a powerful monster capable of 160 k.p.h.

The new cars that have been announced by the Big

Three are, however, not at all small by European standards. Roughly speaking they will be of the same size as the larger of the popular cars in Britain or Europe, such as the English Ford Zephyr. Imported cars of this size have not sold well in the U.S. because they have been practically as expensive as the cheaper ranges of the American standard sized cars. But the Big Three plan to sell their new compact cars at slightly under \$2,000; at this price they will be much cheaper than the cheapest full-sized cars and not much dearer than small European cars such as the Volkswagen.

Big Market

The success of Studebaker's Lark and the General Motors Rambler suggests that there is a big market awaiting these new models. And what is more, they are likely to provide quite tough competition on overseas markets for the larger popular cars exported by Britain and other European countries.

The commonest view about the effect of the new models on European exports of cars to the U.S. is that the market is large enough to give room for everybody for the next year or so — perhaps with the exception of a few smaller European manufacturers who have never got much of a toehold in the American market. Certainly the European leaders (Volkswagen, Renault and English Ford) should continue to do well. But at the same time, they will lose something to the new American products, not merely because the latter are competitively priced, but because they also have the attractions of incorporating technical ideas which are very new in America.

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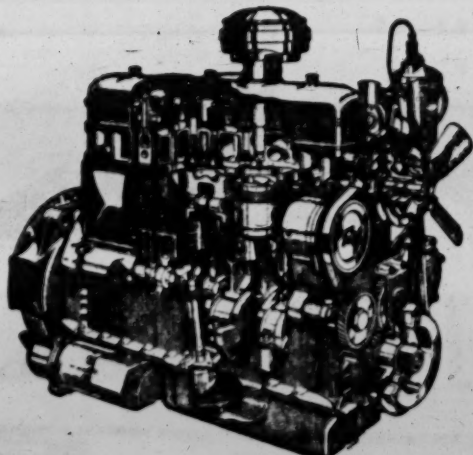
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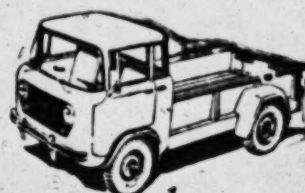


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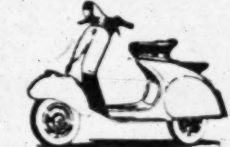
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Tel Aviv Art Notes

U.S. Painters' Outstanding Show

THE exhibition of 36 works by living American artists at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion is a very fine show, a small but choice collection, with all the exhibitors being among the leaders of art in the U.S.A. each of them with a definite personality and with his own individual approach and all with enviable skill. The diversity and contrast in style, from the stark realism of Andrew Wyeth, through the satiric expressionism of Jack Levine and the originality of Ben Shahn and Morris Graves to the complete non-objectivity of Philip Guston — make the selection particularly interesting and thought provoking. The exhibition is not intended to represent contemporary American art, although in a way the very diversity is typical and it shows too, in spite of the present dominance of abstraction, how strong is the realist tradition in the U.S.A.; the work of even a poetic-mystic like Graves is rooted in reality.



JACK LEVINE: The Capitalists (From the current exhibition of U.S. painting.)

Of course, if most of the artists had been drawn from the younger generation, the overall picture would have been very different. Artists like expressionist Max Weber and romantic-realist Edward Hopper were born in the 1880's and the youngest of the contributors must be in their middle forties. But to get the best out of such an exhibition, one must put aside thought of why and so on, and is not included or whether the whole is indicative of present U.S. art and just as it is a collection of works by 18 artists who have something to say and to be grateful that our friends overseas have given us the opportunity to better know them.

De Kooning's Influence

Of the 18 painters, eight of them, Stuart Davis, Morris Graves, Edward Hopper, Jack Levine, Ben Shahn, Charles Sheeler, Mark Tobey and Max Weber, were made known to the Israeli through the "Nine Generations of American Painting," which was sent over last year. But I think that the present examples are more important and more revealing of the artists' capacities. Willem de Kooning, Philip Guston, Franz Kline, Georgia O'Keeffe (the only woman) and Andrew Wyeth, seen here for the first time. It is particularly interesting to see de Kooning since he is reputed to be such an influence today on the younger painters. His abstract, apparently based on landscape, mostly perpendicular swathes of pale earth colours, is not very interesting, but his "Woman" with its expressive indicated figure, with sharp notes of red and green and its grinning head, compels attention. The large abstract by Franz Kline, entitled "Bridge," with its swinging strokes of rich black and brown against an intensified white background, is notable for the feeling of tension in space, which it creates. Unfortunately, the forceful rhythms of the Kline disturb the effect of the two Tobey abstracts between which it hangs. Tobey's work, all over patterns, with their subtle colour enlivened by "white writing" are almost lost in their present position.

Among the works which the reviewer found of special interest were the two Ben Shahn's, whose expressive power is matched by his feeling for pictorial arrangement. The very richly-painted, routine-like study of three heads by Jack Levine, the entrancing studies of birds by Graves, with their great sensitivity and delicacy of handling, the Stuart Davis "Posters," with their energy and clean and radiant colour, and the Wyeth study of a roof of a church (the meticulously realistic painting underlined

by an unusual feeling for atmosphere) and the "magic realism" of the Georgia O'Keeffe street scenes. One is nothing but the wall of a building with a black door, with a few inches of pavement, yet so tellingly is the composition arranged that the whole has a supernatural quality.

Powerful Sculpture

THE sculpture section — works by Alexander Calder, Jacques Lipchitz, Seymour Lipton, David Smith and William Zorach — is excellent and well worth study. Again diversity is the keynote. "Hagar" in the Zorach "Bathing Girl" (bronze) is an example of classic beauty of proportion and balance. The "Thunderbird," bronze on steel — a series of curved shapes with a semblance of claws

Radio Review

MAKING A MEMORIAL

TWO peak-hour broadcasts were devoted to Ben Katznelson on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of his death (not, in fact, a very significant date). Abba Eban produced an assessment of his achievement, and then on Sunday evening we were given the memorial programme. This broadcast, edited by Aryeh Arad, proved extremely successful, especially in contrast to the Rabbi Herzog memorial programme of the previous week.

The programme was human, natural and authentic. It was based on personal reminiscences (notably by a childhood friend and by Katznelson's widow) and readings of stories and literary excerpts. The selection was fascinating, right from the initial anecdote, quoted from the writings of David Shinnon, describing Ben Katznelson in his East European home. The portrait was unflinching, but within the given framework, this was understandable.

Small Bickel

THEODORE BICKEL has gone places since he left Israel. He has become a well-known figure on the speaking stage, a noted singer of folksongs (long-playing albums and command performances for the British

holding a round object, conveys a feeling of vigorous flight and is interesting in its relationship of forms and a blow-torch, is an original and arresting talent. His work is open and linear, beautifully executed and very fine and precise in its sharp contrasts of outline. His "Cockfight" — "Variation," is really beautiful in silhouette and the balance of void and mass is extraordinarily well realized.

This is the sort of exhibition that whets the appetite for more. Maybe 1960 will bring us a group show of say, Shahn and Graves, and Lipchitz and Smith. That would be worth waiting for.

Catalogue Awaited

It is hoped that by the time these lines appear in print, the catalogue will be available. Too little is known here of these artists for reference material to be unnecessary. A word of advice: one of the most important mornings or late evenings the Pavilion is unbearably hot in the afternoon. S.W.

Radio Review

MAKING A MEMORIAL

royal family), and even biosomed out as a film actor (being nominated for an Oscar for his performance in that excellent film "The Defiant Ones"). On the occasion of his recent brief visit to Israel, he recorded a 45-minute stint for Galai Zahal.

The broadcast was obviously off the cuff — slightly too unprepared. It was good to hear a real "pro" on the microphone — but it made much also seem very amateurish, especially the interview. Mr. Bickel performed one of two musical pieces in the studio but for the most part played excerpts from his own records. The programme was rather unsatisfactory for so fine an artist. The chatter about the lack of punch, while the programme planning was lopsided inasmuch as his excellent parodies were all piled in at the outset instead of being used to break up the more serious songs or at least being saved for a more strategic position.

Riling the Experts

AMNON ACHI — N A A M I brought us a satirical view of writing for radio the other night. It was all good fun and several bubbles were punctured, not all of them connected with radio. I particularly enjoyed his riling of the language experts and their tendency to pontificate. In this connection, I found it ironic some other day to be told at the end of a simple music broadcast that "XY

ARABIC PROGRAMME

Arabic Programme (including News) Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 11.15-12.30 a.m. 11.15-12.30 a.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3)

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THE present boom in equities on the Tel Aviv stock exchange has, on the face of it, the same origins as the boom in the real estate market. It is also caused by the wish to invest capital in "inflation proof" values and by the widespread expectancy of devaluation. At closer view, however, striking differences become apparent between these two trends and the underlying outlook, and these are worth studying as reflections of the deeper moods prevailing in our business community.

People who put their money in debentures linked to the dollar or the C.O.L. index are not primarily interested in the yield, but in maintaining the principal intact eventually for some other ultimate use. Their investment is, therefore, basically an intermediate one, actually in keeping with this approach all the linked debentures have indeed been issued for relatively short terms, the average repayment period being less than four years.

Another point is even more important: linked investments are not tied to the country's economic progress but are based on the government's power to live up to its guarantee irrespective of business ups and downs, due to its prerogatives as regards raising taxes and providing revenue by legislative means. Indeed, it took some time for the Israel public to be won to this particular kind of security (the first attempt, in 1951, with Tavel Dolar and Linked Saving Bonds, was a complete failure), and the current popularity is in the main due to the accumulation of substantial liquid funds and to growing confidence in government pledges.

People buying shares, however, pin their hopes solely on the eventual yields, on the capitalised value of which the share price depends, and they must therefore be ready to wait until the enterprise reaches a remunerative stage, which may take a long time and need not directly correspond to the movements in price levels and exchange rates.

Notwithstanding the short-term speculative element, which is doubtless involved in the current trend, it is basically investors in shares who intend to keep their holdings for good — which reflection should serve as a warning as regards the natural limits of the capital market for speculative purposes. The salient point is, however, that these investors risk their capital on the assumption that the country's general economic progress will enable them to reap the eventual benefits, which — let it be clearly said — has not been the case during the State's first decade.

To be sure, recent company reports show a considerable improvement in reserves and liquidity, but they also reveal that a lot must still be done to arrive at a satisfactory situation, and while the optimistic attitude of the public belongs to directors and managers, one must not lose sight of the role of government policies and the present conditions. The last balance sheet may be cited as a classical example of what can be achieved under the present conditions, but it is not clear that confidence in this respect is apparently widespread in business circles on the eve of the general election.

One may, perhaps, go a step further and draw some conclusions from the optimism with regard to the rate of exchange. People would not expect the real assets concerned to go up in price if the pound should go down. But how steep do they expect the drop — and the rise — to be?

On the face of it, it looks as if the speculators are pinning their hopes on a radical move, but one may doubt whether this is really the case, for such a step would obviously bring in its wake a considerable increase in the burden of linked debts and a rise in the cost of living shattering the wage stability upon which the current industrial prosperity (and the directors' optimism) is largely based. On the other hand, a modest depreciation of the pound, which would bring the official rate of exchange into line with that of blocked and securities' accounts, could be swallowed without difficulty, if it should be coupled with the dismantling of the protective fiscal charges imposed in recent years, thus guaranteeing the expansion of economic activity and profits without major shocks.

Needless to say, such a view does not account for the important points and falls short of what may be advisable in a thorough economic analysis. But to the extent that it is shared by the public, it should also be taken into consideration by policy makers.

Economic News from Abroad

U.K. Price Cuts Fail

British manufacturers are not responding to the repeated official calls to cut prices and most of them doubt whether price reductions will become general in the foreseeable future.

The calls for price cuts have been based on the fact that the output of many industries has been rising at a faster rate than wage costs for at least six months. The cost to the manufacturer of producing a given quantity of output is, therefore, smaller and the British Government — and others — have been arguing that this ought to be passed on to consumers.

The British manufacturers, particularly those making consumer goods disagree with this argument. They argue that costs have dropped due to increase in productivity, but that this rise is concentrated in certain industries, chiefly household appliances and cars. The output of washing machines and refrigerators, for example, is at full capacity and there are backlogs of orders for both types of appliances. In these circumstances, the manufacturers say, there is no incentive to start price cutting which would have the effect of increasing a demand already greater than production.

Manufacturers admit that the relative stability of wages in a period of increased output has helped to increase profit margins. But they point out that wages are now pending and warn of the danger of a new burst of pay rises later this year or early in 1960.

Sahara Gas

French experts are studying reports from two research vessels on the Mediterranean pipeline to bring natural gas from the Sahara to continental Europe.

The route for the proposed pipeline would run along the North African coast and cross the Straits of Gibraltar, but a straight line to Cartagena in Spain would be shorter and more economical. From Cartagena the pipeline would follow the coast to Marseilles, then turn north through Lyon and Besancon to the Ruhr industrial centres.

The cost of laying of a pipeline capable of supplying 300,000 cubic feet of gas a day is estimated at \$500 to \$550m, though laying and operating an under-water pipeline of 30 to 35 inches would involve many technical difficulties. Nevertheless, the project is being accorded such importance as an imminent scheme that a special committee has already been set up by the O.E.C.D. to plan the use of this new fuel and European coal producers.

Israel Company on Curb

The first Israeli-owned company under its market debut on an international securities exchange in the U.S., when an American issue of Ordinary Shares of American Israeli Paper Mills Limited opened on the American Stock Exchange, New York, last week. Here James R. Dyer (left) A.S.E. board chairman, shows the opening transaction on the ticker tape of from I. to J. Mr. Aryeh Manor, Israel Economic Minister, Washington; Joseph M. Maser, Company Chairman, and Robert W. Zion, Managing Director of the new-listed company.

By MARK SEGAL, POST Labor Correspondent

FARMING policy does not take sufficient account of farm needs — and especially of kibbutz needs. This was the consensus of opinion at last week's meeting of the Council of Ithud Hakvutzot Venahkibbutzim, the Mapei-oriented kibbutz federation, which convened at Ma'ayan Zvi, near Zichron.

Mr. Aryeh Bahir, M.K. of Afikim, went so far as to appeal to his fellow-members to join with the non-Mapei kibbutz movements in pressing for "a proper distribution of budgetary allocations" to farming, which was being discriminated against by Finance Ministry officials bent on furthering industrial development instead. It would be needed over the next five years as a minimum investment to save our farming economy, he judged.

If industrial development was required, argued Mr. Bahir, part of the funds earmarked for it should be invested in rural areas, so that each village should have its own industry beside its farming. Such a proposal was made a year ago by the Dean of our "Agriculture First"ers, Professor H. Halperin, Manager of the Agricultural Bank, who mildly criticized Mr. Sapir's plans and called for more village industry.

Discrimination Alleged

Mr. D. Kahana, who joined Mr. Bahir in calling for large-scale Government and Jewish Agency investments in farming, also attacked what he described as outright discrimination against kibbutzim in favour of moshavim in product and settlement planning.



Farming at a (Right) Price

Contrasts at Beer Tuvia and Noam

By PHILIP GILLON, Jerusalem Post Reporter

"In the legal sense, a moshav is an enterprise with a great many partners," each farmer being a proprietor with equal voting rights," wrote Emanuel Labe in his "Handbook of the Moshav." In theory the moshav fulfils the basic Zionist vision of tying the returning Jew in a mystical manner to the good earth of his Homeland. Economically the moshavim are smallholdings, tightly knit through a common marketing and other co-operative devices, as well as by principles of mutual help when in need.

But there is today an order of contrasts in the moshav movements which belies these magnificent ideas. It was a brave and commendable plan to bring immigrants wily-nilly "From Ship to Village" — but can they settle down comfortably to live with the dreams of the pioneers? Visiting Beer Tuvia and then Noam, one wonders...

Beer Tuvia has a history as rich as its own milk. Founded by "The Baron" in 1887, it was for years the most southern of the Jewish settlements and was surrounded by Arab lands. In 1925 it was completely destroyed by the Arabs. Six years later Amica contributed funds to rebuild the settlement and several Americans joined with immigrants from Europe to go down to what was then the remote South. This financing made a vast difference to the fate of Beer Tuvia; instead of receiving allocations piecemeal the settlers were given a substantial budget and were able to plan accordingly.

Prosperous Settlement

Today Beer Tuvia is one of the most prosperous settlements in the country. There are 160 families, most of them working their land in pairs of families from two generations; thus father and child are working double shifts in the same field.

For years Beer Tuvia fought the Jewish Agency and the Government for the right to retain the double portions of land as to provide for children to get new land adjoining that of their parents: today the fathers are in their sixties and work around the stable and home, while the sons do the heavy labour. Younger children have gone off to found new moshavim, such as Nir Banim, together with the children of Kfar Vitkin and other established settlements.

This year the moshav had a budget of IL110,000; it employs 60 permanent officials, and according to the calculation of Ben-Ami Harel, a member of its Council, provides livelihoods for 2,080 souls.

Ben-Ami Harel came here from the U.S. as a youth in 1935. Today he has 12 first-class milch cows and approximately the same number of calves and bullocks. The quality of his stock has been upgraded until his milk yields are among the best in the world: Beer Tuvia maintains its own bulls to service moshavim in the area; the stud farm is run not for profit but for improving the quality of the stock. Indifferent to the fate of the moshav, Harel points out that there is a

difference of 1,500 litres between the yields of a good cow and a moderate one. The milk and egg crisis has hit Beer Tuvia hard, but Harel bears his difficulties philosophically. He has cut down his chickens to 400, looks wistfully at a magnificent but empty chicken run and grounds under a major source of income. Today he is concentrating almost exclusively on his dairy, hoping to make up in turnover and efficiency for what he is losing through the collapse of the market for milk.

"This is a way of life," he explains, "a farmer from Texas was here and he proved to me that if a cost accountant valued the labour and material I've put into equipping the dairy alone over the years, it would be worth IL70,000. Of course I couldn't sell it for more than IL10,000 — but I wouldn't sell for IL7,000 even if I could find a buyer. I barely pay my way, yet I go on. I go on spending whatever money and time and energy I can spare. My eight-year-old son is right: I'll let all the changes I've made since his grandfather's day will go by the board when he takes over and he introduces what will then be the latest modern ideas. He's right — but this is my life. And it will be his also."

Joshua introduced Abraham Amer, formerly a farmer in the Atlas Mountains, today growing tomatoes that are among the best in the country. Added by his children, Abraham keeps a tight check on diseases, gathers his crop daily when the tomatoes are at their best; almost everything he picks is graded. "At the grading station," Joshua says proudly, "three men gathered 10 tons of cucumbers; one family made IL4,000 out of tomatoes. He says that these villagers who succeed are buying gas, ranges, refrigerators, new clothes and that all the good farmers are making a living."

Night and Day

But all their planning is done for them by the Agency's Lachish Department. To farm industrial crops successfully, the ultimate aim, requires large blocks of land and may only be a skilled direction. At the moment this effect is obtained because the Agency plans and the settlers work to orders. What will happen when they become normal homeostats with each farmer on his own? Can the settlers ever become co-operative like Beer Tuvia?

The last question provokes instructors and settlers alike to blank stares or laughter. "Of course not," one said frankly. "The difference is night and day."

It is conceivable that the 30 good settlers of Noam, reinforced by replacements for the "bad" and "doubtful" elements, may make a success of the moshav. It is difficult to see how they will adapt the smallholding system to industrial crops once they are on their own. It is more difficult to imagine the moshavim in the traditional Zionist connotation of this impregnated word. Before our eyes, however, the laws binding the moshavim, our thinkers must abandon concepts that worked wonders in the past; they must create new social and economic definitions and ideals for the immigrants' moshavim.

This is the second of a series of articles on moshavim. The first appeared last Friday.

Noam is planned for industrial crops, such as cotton and sugarbeet, supported by vegetables. At the moment each farmer has 13 to 15 dunams under water but this is soon to be made up to 25 dunams. The soil is excellent. The villagers grow tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, carrots and groundnuts under the direction of their agricultural instructors; they graze 1,300 head of sheep on the open range but do not milk their sheep. Joshua, the instructor, qualified at an agricultural high school and spent five years at a moshav; he is very proud of Noam and maintains that those of the villagers who undertake agricultural work are among the best workers in Lachish. Many of them prefer to find their own way to the land outside the moshav rather than become drivers or seek similar occupations.

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Land Act 'Perpetuates' J.N.F. at Higher Cost

By CHARLES WEISS, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Rarely has a law of such far-reaching significance as the National Land Act been tabled in the Knesset and been accorded so little public attention.

There has, of course, been a sharp controversy over who will head the (National Land) Development Authority and who will plant its trees, but no one has paid much attention to what the Government of Israel stands to gain or lose by entering into a partnership with the Jewish National Fund on 90 per cent of the country's real estate.

It is worth examining whether the stated purpose of the partnership — to eliminate duplication — does not also conceal a larger aim — to perpetuate the Jewish National Fund; to give it a new job since its original purpose, land redemption, became obsolete in 1948. Such an examination may show that the advantages anticipated for the economy are only apparent, and that the Government will only have to foot a large bill as the price of the Fund's continued existence.

Duplicated Activity

If the goal were only efficiency, and the elimination of duplication, then it might well be asked if the J.N.F.'s work in land development ought not to be taken over by the Government and the Fund's educational work by the Diaspora, absorbed by other agencies, whose activities it largely duplicates today.

The gist of the three laws which comprise the Land Act, tabled simultaneously during the Third Knesset's final week of regular sessions, is that there should only be one authority responsible for the administration of all "national lands" — those held by the J.N.F. and by the Government. Although the Government's share in the deal is about 20 million dunams against the J.N.F.'s 35 million, and although the National Lands Authority envisaged by the Act will be a Government-run concern, it will be guided by the principles of the smaller but "senior" partner — the 36-year-old Fund, in all that regards the land's inalienability. This means that, for all ordinary purposes, the State will be the light in the land and may only lease it.

All Loss, No Profit

The title to the property remains unchanged. Thus, while the Government-appointed authority will bear the expense of administering the land, and may only lease it if any or losses will be charged to the account of the registered owner.

Of the 35 million dunams of cultivated land, less than more than three-quarters belongs to the J.N.F.; the State-owned lands are for the most part still barren. Neglected, in this case, the Government has agreed to assume the burden of administering its own as well as the J.N.F.'s lands, without the compensation of sharing in the profits of the more productive tracts under its nominal control. The only expense charged to the J.N.F. will be a fixed percentage of its land revenue or a flat rate based on area. In either case, it follows that the lion's share of the overhead will be borne by the Government. Whatever revenue there will be will accrue to the J.N.F., which will also have eliminated the expense of maintaining its own Land Department.

But that is not all. In 1961, the Government transferred 2.4 million of its better lands to the J.N.F. To date, the

Fund has paid on this account some IL22m, and has acquired clear title to about half of the total. Payment on the remainder was deferred pending clarification of a more favourable exchange rate for the Fund's dollars, and also of the request of the Government, which waived instalments so that the J.N.F. could use its money on relief works. Nevertheless, the 12 million dunams which have not been paid for, but which are income-producing lands, are to be credited to the J.N.F. in the books of the new National Land Authority.

Aside from the organizational arrangements, this is the substance of the Act as it is explained in the published draft. The Knesset, however, saw only half of the proposed partnership. The second parallel function of the new joint enterprise will be development of these lands, their reclamation, drainage and afforestation. This, the Knesset was informed only in the Finance Minister's speech introducing the three laws.

The new Development Authority, although not referred to in any legislation, does have an existence on paper, however. A covenant approved by the Cabinet and the J.N.F. in 1950, gave it a new name, the National Lands Authority and the Development Authority. But since only one reduced in grade, the Government-controlled, the Law deals only with it.

In reality, the Development Authority will quite simply be the J.N.F., though again the Government will foot a large part of the bill. According to the covenant the Authority's plans must be drawn up in consultation with the Minister.

Salary Arrangement

The Authority's administrative expenses are paid by the J.N.F., with the exception of the salaries of the 170 former employees of the Government Forestry Division. Till April 1, 1960, they will draw their pay from the Government. With their absorption by the J.N.F., no one was fired, no one reduced in grade.

Nevertheless, the afforestation programme of the Development Authority, for the current fiscal year at least, is no larger than the programme implemented by the separate departments last year.

This is the third in a series of articles. The others appeared on Aug. 21 and 28.

Stocks and Commodities

"Buyers Only" on the Tel Aviv Market

FOR the first time in the history of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, almost all dollar-linked interest-bearing bonds were marked "buyers only," with the offer coming for the considerable purchasing orders. Prices advanced sharply and these stocks now command a premium of between seven and ten per cent with the exception of Palestine Electric which are higher. The only dollar-linked bonds which could still be had were the recent issues of Housing Loan Series H and Keren Hayesod Series A, but they too stood at around 100 per cent. Sterling-linked bonds and Preference Shares, I.P. 4 per cent Registered Sterling A Stock, Dead Sea Debentures and Palestine Electric Second Preferred, also advanced sharply. Investors appeared unwilling to wait for the new IL15m issue of the Israel Industrial Institute, which will be linked half to the dollar and half to the cost-of-living index. On Thursday the section settled

down somewhat, with some of the bonds already being dealt in — at slightly higher prices than the preceding day, although two were slightly lower.

The Ordinary Shares section also remained buoyant, although the advances were slower than last week. Bank Leumi, Otzar Hityashvut, Bank Leumi Investment, Elern Investment, Ata, Kur-daneh, General Mortgage, Moller Textiles, Amis, Palestine Cold Potash, Teva, Palestine Cold Storage and Delek were among the gainers. It is significant that Ata and Kur-daneh, which went ex-dividend of nine per cent, was 20 points higher on Wednesday than a week earlier.

On the Blue List, non-linked saving certificates, Housing Loan with drew slightly, while the premium bonds of the Housing and Immigration Loans advanced in sympathy with other dollar-linked bonds. American-Israeli paper mills and Dead Sea B Founders shares were considerably higher.

Wall Street Easier on Interest Advance

ON September 1, New York stock prices declined on increased selling stemming apparently from the leading banks' announced increase in interest rates. Earlier in the week a considerable rally had seen in, but the gains were practically wiped out on Tuesday. The Dow Jones Averages for 30 Industrials stood at 655 after 644.1 a day earlier and 655.86 a week before.

According to a survey the number of investors on Wall Street has risen by 45 per cent since 1946, reaching 15,500,000 in 1957. In the first six months of this year \$1,100m of equities were offered to investors against \$500m. in the first half of 1958.

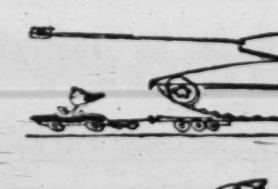
London Firm

THE London market was firm during the week under report, with industrials, stores and gold shares in demand. On September 1 Reuters daily index was 75.5 for gilt-edged (unchanged) against a week ago 314.4 for industrials (307.4) and 83.4 for Kaffirs (unchanged).

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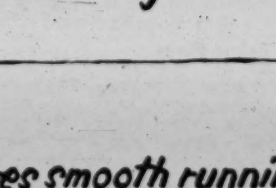



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Education Guaranteed to All Groups

Special Arrangements For Children of Oriental Communities

By Zalman Aranne
Minister of Education
and Culture

It will take a good part of the State's second decade to solve the urgent educational problems of the State, including those of the children of Oriental immigrants, but at least we are on the way. When we review the development of our school system in the past five years, it is clear that the problems in all their clarity were seen by the Ministry of Education long before the public soul-searching set off by Wadi Salib. There has been a consistent effort in most phases of the educational programme, not just to provide equality of opportunity for members of the Eastern communities, but actually to make things easier for them than for others, in an attempt to compensate somehow for their weighty social, economic and cultural handicaps.

Despite a five-fold increase in the school population since 1948, the quality of education has improved. This is due to the process of settling down among the pupils' parents, no less than to the construction of thousands of new classrooms and the training of thousands of qualified teachers. Within three or four years we shall have enough certified teachers to go round, and out of our 12,000 elementary school classes fewer than 1,000 study in second session. Schools too small to provide a proper education are being merged, syllabuses revised, efforts made to reduce the gap between pupils' physical ages and their physical standing.

Within this general improvement, there are phases that concern pupils from the Oriental communities more particularly. One of these is the efficacy of compulsory education. Only five per cent of pupils drop out of elementary schools by the time they are 14. The figure is ca-

ther low by world standards, but most of those who do drop out are Oriental children.

More adequate schools in immigrant areas have been one of the Ministry's answers. Of the 3,400 classrooms being put up in the four years ending this coming April at a cost of IL34m, fully 1,900 are going up in immigrant settlements and development areas at a cost of IL22m. The beauty and the quality of the new buildings are an important factor among parents and children alike in enhancing the prestige and desirability of education.

While at the beginning of 1968 only 30 per cent of the 1,800 teachers serving in immigrant settlements lived on the spot, many more are expected to move to their places of work when the installation of 300 apartment units, where the teachers will pay only nominal rental, is completed in these settlements in time for the current school year.

Ministry's Share
Other measures designed to increase the schools' "pulling power" have been the Ministry's direct financing of the upkeep of 650 schools and kindergartens in 244 immigrant localities where the local authorities are unable to carry the burden; the acquisition of comprehensive natural history and science exhibits, each containing 140 items in biology, botany, physics, mineralogy, etc.; the daily transport to school of 11,000 children largely from the Oriental communities; and the programme under which trained manpower is boosted by 250-300 girl graduates of normal schools who teach in immigrant settlements as part of their Army service. Pre-vocational and pre-agricultural classes and evening classes for working youth have helped fill other educational voids.

Today 50 per cent of all elementary school children are from the Oriental com-



ZALMAN ARANNE

munities, and even among eighth-graders the proportion is up to 42 per cent.

The question, however, is what benefit these pupils will derive from school if their achievement level is substantially lower than that of other children. Here endeavour is concentrated on two fronts. The first is a wide network of complementary classes, held outside school hours and in vacation time, in which the pupils catch up on lost time and can at the same time get more individualized attention. This programme involves no less than 6,000 study-hours a week in the second to the fifth grades of 650 elementary schools. Of the 27,000 pupils involved, the large majority are from Oriental communities.

Special Techniques
The second programme has been a series of experiments to determine the best teaching techniques for pupils who lack the ability to think in abstract terms and are marked by various cultural traits characteristic of the Moslem countries. Satisfactory results have been obtained with this method in teaching pupils to read by the time they complete the first grade. Another successful experiment, conducted in the seventh and eighth grades, has shown the advisability of breaking up classes into smaller groups according to proficiency.

The other aspect of the Ministry's work has aimed at raising the number of pupils of Oriental origin who can avail themselves of post-elementary education. The proportion of these pupils in such schools ranges from 50 per cent in evening schools, 42 per cent in agricultural, and 39 per cent in cultural, to 22 per cent in regular secondary schools and five per cent

each at the University and the Technion.

A many-pronged attack is being conducted on the problem. In the first place, the absorptive capacity of existing schools is being increased by such measures as an agreement that has just been signed earmarking IL1m of Mifal Hapais lottery funds for loans for this purpose. In the second place, the Ministry is willing to put to the test its contention that no able pupil of Oriental origin is to be denied a secondary education for lack of financial means, by asking anyone who knows of any cases where this rule has not been followed to notify the Ministry immediately so that the situation may be remedied.

The remedy lies in the so-called "graded" tuition system. Normally parents should pay 60 per cent of their sons' secondary education, with the balance being paid by the Ministry and the local authority splitting the rest. However, any pupil who has received good marks at school and passed the so-called survey test (seker) at the close of his elementary schooling with a grade of 80 or above is guaranteed a secondary education regardless of means and even this is covered, where the need arises, by the Ministry or, in the case of immigrant children, by a fund it maintains jointly with the Jewish Agency. This graded tuition system was inaugurated with the pupils that entered secondary school in 1957-58, so that this year it will take the first three years of secondary school.

However, this is not all. Pupils from Oriental communities, considering the handicaps of their background, require a score of 80 but only 70 in the seker. In order to qualify for this system of graded scholarships, for all practical purposes, this means that every single boy or girl of Oriental origin who is intellectually fit to complete secondary school is guaranteed a secondary education. Experience has shown that under this system one-third of all pupils qualifying for graded fees are of Oriental origin.

Night Classes
This year the Ministry is opening free night classes where the elementary school graduates of the past two years will be able to study for their secondary certificate.

An additional attack on the problem of post-elementary education will be made with the adoption of the draft Compulsory Secondary Law (Partial Post-Elementary Education) which authorizes the Ministry of Education, in accordance with the collaboration with the local authorities and with the authorization of the government, to make post-elementary education in certain types of institutions free and compulsory in certain parts of the country. This will make it possible for the Ministry to ensure some sort of post-elementary education for the 20 per cent of elementary school graduates who do not go on to any kind of school. The primary target of the bill is the development areas, where its provisions will first be implemented when the measure becomes law.

By November, 28 buildings will be completed in development and minority areas for special two-year secondary courses stressing vocational or agricultural training. The tuition fee will be nominal.

(From an address to the recent meeting of the Histadrut Executive devoted to the problem of immigrant absorption.)

ACROSS THE GREAT THRESHOLD



The first day at school opened up a new world to 50,000 Israeli children this week. Photo by Braun

Holiday Classes Bridge Gap

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SOME 1,500 children from Oriental immigrant families started their high school careers this week, with the attention of the nation focussed on their efforts because of Wadi Salib and other "ethnic" protests. Will these children attain the standards of their fellows born in Israel or in Europe? Can they become the country's engineers, doctors, managers and lawyers, as well as her unskilled labourers?

On the one hand the scales have been tilted substantially in their favour through official relaxation of minimum standards for admission. The general rule is that a pupil needs 80 per cent to qualify for a scholarship to enter high school; in the case of the immigrants from North Africa and the Orient only 65 or 70 per cent is needed. But obtaining a scholarship is only a means to an end, not an end in itself; obviously the real test is whether the children can keep up with their classes.

There are two Americans, one of them a new immigrant 60 years of age.

"There is no doubt that the gap between children from different sectors of the population is very great," says Ben Zion, another one of the organizers, whose parents were Persian and who was born on a ship on its way from India to Israel. "At first we thought that neither parents nor children nor teachers would cooperate. In fact the parents are all desperate-ly keen that their children should get educated. The pupils are making very great efforts, so are the teachers."

Dr. Blumenthal and his colleagues are particularly proud of the fact that they have slipped between the horns of the religious dilemma by ignoring it. Girls from Agudat Yisrael schools in Jerusalem attend classes given by "general" teachers; the non-religious learn from the religious. So successful has this blend been that at a meeting attended by various interested persons, ultra-religious Rabbi Carlebach, speak-

ing after a very emancipated sabra girl, declared that he was not only satisfied but most enthusiastic. This mixing through the Curtain of Holiness may yet prove to be an educational by-product as important as the lessons themselves.

According to Hadassah Nadler, the children are thrilled by the interest shown in them. "One of their main needs is somebody to talk to, a sort of Big Brother to hear their troubles."

Letter to Minister
The children are not too shy to speak for themselves. When the air was tense with news of Wadi Salib, nine of them from different "development areas" got together and wrote a joint letter to the Minister of Education:

"The gates of the future, which were closed in doubt, have been opened for us. We were all burdened, with worries: 'What will become of us? How are we to adapt ourselves to institutions of higher education? How will we fit into the pattern of sabra life?'"

"Now we have discovered that there are people worrying about us who understand our anxieties and the sufferings of our parents."

"We hope that you will continue to serve our generation with the same principles of equality and justice. We thank those who are participating in carrying out this scheme."

The budget for the plan, amounting to IL105,000, is borne by the Ministry and the local authorities; the children are not called upon to make any payment. In fact 80 per cent of the cost of the books for the year classes is paid by the Ministry, and in many cases transport expenses and meals are provided. During the year teachers will arrange for those who so wish, to do their home lessons at school, after hours, as in many cases home conditions are not conducive to learning.

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Secondary School Structure Reviewed

By SHALOM COHEN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

IF hard work and bulky curricula were criteria of the performance of secondary education, the country's high schools would earn high marks. Yet the allegation is often heard that high-school graduates wishing to go on to higher education do not meet with the requirements of the universities. This "battle of the gap" between secondary schools and universities has been engaging the educational authorities for a number of years. The university have put the blame on the secondary schools, and these have passed it on to the elementary schools.

There has been a long-standing discussion on possible reorganizations to remedy the situation. One school of thought maintains that the present structure of eight elementary school classes and four high school classes should be changed to six and six. The latest suggestion is for six elementary classes, three classes of an intermediate nature, and three years of high school.

The gap between the high schools and the universities is expected to widen if anything during the next few years in view of the aim of giving the maximum number of children a high-school education.

Overloaded Programme
But today the essential reason for the gap, according to those who believe that secondary school education is below par, is that the schools' study programme is overloaded. They claim that in Israel pupils have to study "two cultures," the regular subjects and Jewish subjects.

It should be noted that the secondary school diploma and all the procedures for the examination, set and evaluated by the Ministry of Education, but also by the Hebrew University and Technion, so that the diploma formally entitles the holder to enrol for higher education.

Another suggested way of improving the efficiency of secondary schools is to make them formally entitle the holder to enrol for higher education. There are far too many small secondary schools, the education authorities say. They are both less profitable and more costly to run. Of the country's 221 high schools last year, many were small local establishments with poorly-equipped laboratories and libraries. In most secondary schools, from the third year on, students are split into a group that emphasizes the humanities and another that stresses science. In the larger schools, two separate classes are formed. But in the smaller schools the students take the general subjects in the same class and split off into two groups for specialized study. Thus, in the small schools, the top classes put in 40 to 42 hours a week at school compared to 36 in the larger schools.

Larger, regional secondary schools have been the goal of the Ministry of Education, which often finds, however, into obstinate opposition against which the Ministry

has no legal powers. Secondary schools, unlike the state elementary school system, are in much the same situation as non-government hospitals. Anyone can build (and finance) a hospital providing it meets with standard building and medical regulations. The Ministry of Health cannot order where the hospital should be located, but only advise. This is one reason why the creation of a supreme hospitalization authority, with overriding powers, is now being considered.

Private Schools
Any group of individuals may establish a secondary school. This was often done before the inception of the State, by groups of enterprising parents. The secondary schools are run either privately, though these are usually controlled by a public board — or by local authorities, and relations between them and the Ministry supervision, which may eventually, after a trial period of years, give the status of "Ministry-approved school." This brings with it certain advantages, such as pedagogic aid, permission to include school marks as well as graduation examination marks, in determining the pupil's graduation standing and eligibility of the pupils for the graded fee scheme.

The Ministry finds it difficult to dissuade local authorities from establishing their own schools; places like Zichron Ya'akov and Hadera have them out of local pride as well as because parents do not want their children to commute. Even kibbutzim are for having the school in the settlement, except where a cluster of kibbutzim of the same ideological trend exist so that they can establish one central school.

Basically, the existence of many small schools came about as a result of the dispersal of the population. But the problem is not confined to rural areas; Jerusalem's dozen secondary schools are all small.

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Asians Discuss How to Play Israelis Welcomed at Tokyo Congress on Recreation

By Uri Epstein

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

TOKYO.

INTERNATIONAL congresses on recreation have been held before, but the first congress on this subject held particularly for the nations of the Asian continent, and on the initiative of an Asian country, took place in Japan last month. The participating countries were Cambodia, Nationalist China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Israel. The U.S. was also represented at this Asian congress, and there were no delegates of Arab States or of countries from the Communist Bloc.

Recreation includes all organized sports, arts and hobby activities for working people, and the principle of the Recreation Movement is that the average person cannot engage in desirable leisure-time activity without a certain amount of facilities and guidance which the community, the authorities and the employers must provide.

The Asian Recreation Congress was sponsored by the Japanese Ministry of Education, the National Recreation Association of Japan and some of the local authorities. The Honorary President of the Congress was no less a personality than Prince Nikasa — brother of the Emperor — an enthusiastic folk dancer, also well-known for his interest in Israel and Hebrew culture and his knowledge of Hebrew.

Recreation is an extremely uncontentious subject; there is very much to be said for it and nothing to be said against it. Consequently, there were no heated debates and the discussions consisted of exchanges of ideas and experiences among the delegates, most of whom had little to report about organized recreation in their countries. The most important and interesting part of the congress was not the discussions, which took only three days, but the ten-day study-tour of Japan that followed and that made the Israeli delegates blush with envy at the scope of the recreation activities they saw.

Community Projects

One category of activities consisted of community projects. These included such sports as baseball — nowadays the most popular sport in Japan, tennis which gained immensely in popularity since Crown Prince Akihito made his first acquaintance of the present Crown Princess on the tennis courts; golf, swimming, etc. For these intangible playgrounds and stadiums and swimming pools, some of them extremely large, have been established by local authorities throughout the country. Hiking is being promoted by a nation-wide network of youth hostels, established in the loveliest spots by the Youth Hostels Association of Japan.

But besides sports, there is folk-dancing — and this is perhaps the most impressive or recreational community projects in Japan. When we visited the Municipal Sports Hall of Yokohama, as spacious and utterly unattractive as only a sports-hall can be, it was packed with hundreds of people of both sexes, of all ages, all moving their limbs gracefully to the sounds of a large loudspeaker, in a Japanese folk-dance. Nobody seemed to mind the drabness of the hall, and everybody was visibly enjoying himself. Dance instructors were also not only in the center of the big circle, but also scattered in large

numbers among the crowd, showing the steps and picking up partners among those whose dancing needed some correction or some special practice. The folk-dances of other nations — American, English, Dutch, Swiss — were also being taught.

Dance evenings like this are held about once a week in numerous centers all over each city, and not only in the centrally located sports halls, but also in tiny club rooms in the remotest suburbs. They are sponsored by the municipalities, local governments, the Y.M.C.A. and other public institutions, along with evenings of group singing, under qualified instructors who teach Japanese folk-songs and the folk-songs of many nations.

Recreation in Factories and Offices

The other category of recreation activities are those organized at various factories and offices. At one plant, the delegates of the congress were received by the cheerful sounds of an employees' brass band that sounded much better than a usual fire brigade band, with every single player evidently enjoying himself highly. This band rehearses regularly once a week, and the instructor is provided by the factory management. Then the delegates were shown the club-rooms on the plant premises: a room for the Traditional Japanese Tea Ceremony, which requires a special type of premises; a room for practicing the art of flower arrangement; a room for Judo, where the floor is covered with thick bamboo mats; and of course a library and other recreation rooms.

A lesson in Kendo — Japanese fencing — was in full swing during the noon recess hour. Exhibitions of photographs taken by the members of the factory's photo club, of ornate handiwork executed by the calligraphy club and of dolls made by the dollmaking club, were all in progress. Clubs of composers of classical poems and of performers of the traditional No Dramas exist in such factories alongside with clubs for chess or for social dancing — and are equally popular.

In addition to these regular activities, the employees go on sightseeing trips and ski excursions and take part in matches and contests with the sports teams or clubs of other factories.

One item on the list of the recreational activities at one of the factories was "Meeting of Enjoying Cool Breeze." Dryly speaking, this activity could have been called a "picnic," but such a word would convey very little of what the participants really enjoy. One must have experienced the sweltering heat of a Japanese summer day with its oppressive humidity to understand what it means to take in the cool evening breeze at some quiet and picturesque scenic spot, together with one's family and good friends who share the pleasures of Japanese delicacies and rice wine. But then the Japanese are perhaps the only people in the world who are such artists at living, capable of making the most of anything that is pleasant and enjoyable, be it ever so humble and seemingly insignificant.

True, not every industrial or administrative establishment in Japan can boast of such schemes of recreational activities, financed completely or at least partly by the management. In fact, it is only in a comparatively small number of very large factories, or at best, in cities. But it is the aim of the National Recreation Association

of Japan to get such schemes established on a nationwide scale — and their ideas and achievements might well serve as a worthy model for other countries.

No special delegation was sent to the congress from Israel, but our Legation in Tokyo asked two Israelis studying in Japan to represent their country there. Fortunately, one of them was a dancer — Tziona Krugliak, who is now studying Japanese Classical Dance in Tokyo and has performed Japanese and Israeli dances in Tokyo theatres and on television — so that Israel folk dances appeared on the programme of the congress whenever national dances were demonstrated as a form of recreational activity in the various countries.

The attitude of the congress delegates towards the Israeli delegates was friendly and even hearty throughout. Most of the non-Japanese delegates — with the exception of those from India and Malaysia, who had an exceptionally broad education and cultural background — had no knowledge or information about Israel, but no pre-

judices either. A delegate of the newly created state of Singapore asked such basic questions as what language was spoken there and what the predominant religion was. A university president from Hiroshima had some pleasant memories of his meeting with an Israeli delegate at some international congress in Europe several years ago. Another Japanese delegate, a high-ranking official of the National Personnel Authority, surprised the Israeli delegates by singing "Mayim, Mayim" which he had learned from some American folk dance instructor who had once visited Japan, and an American delegate greeted the Israelis by playing "Dodi" on a recorder made in Israel and purchased in New York.

The main value of the Congress lay in the ideas that most of the delegates were able to take home with them, in the establishment of valuable personal contacts with representatives of Asian countries, and in the realization that for us recreation is a field in which there is still much to be learned and even more to be done.

A woman of vision with lofty ideals, she was tireless in her endeavors to carry her own particular sphere of activity was the service which she provided for the instruction of thousands of women in home-making, gardening and cooking. She used to tell me that whatever troubles and worries her executive function inevitably entailed, she had ample compensation in the constant expansion of her work. She was content when she saw the blessings that those manifold activities bestowed upon the newcomers — how much and how many it was helping to take root in the country.

Photo by Braun

Feeling grown-up, and ever so important, these youngsters turned up for their first day of school last Tuesday. The parents help the teachers with the seating arrangements.

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RUSZIA YEVNIN:

Woman of Vision

By Dr. Pearl Ketcher

THE great day is here! Ami — or Tamar — is about to start kindergarten. A new phase of childhood is about to begin, a new milestone in growing up.

Most mothers are well aware of the importance to the child of this revolutionary change in the pattern of his life. The tot will now be spending part of the day on its own, away from mother, away from the only security it has known so far — the home. How will he react?

This is mother's principal anxiety in the days before she takes Ami by the hand to lead him to the gate of the gate. True, up to this moment he may have been bursting with self-confidence. For weeks there has been talk of it at home, an immediate topic of conversation with friends and relatives — Ami will soon go to kindergarten. And Ami enjoys such talk. He is quick to agree with Mummy that he wants to go, looks forward to it, is eager to start and show that he is a big boy — too big to continue as an appendage to mother's skirts.

But at the moment of test, Mother may find that his self-confidence has evaporated. He may be scared to leave the house on his own, to go to the kindergarten. After all, he doesn't really know what goes on there. He has heard and used the word easily enough, for it is part of the language of childhood. But he does not know the reality behind the word. This grim fact is very different from the talk in which of course he agreed that "I want to go to kindergarten."

It is the wise mother who arranges to take time off for the first few mornings to go along with her child to the kindergarten and stay with him in his new surroundings. He thus feels some security amidst this strange new world. It is not easy for working mothers who have to earn a living and whose time, particularly in the mornings, is not always their own. But it is worth sacrificing the few hours of the first few mornings to start the child off right. For the first morning or two, mother can sit quietly and just be around, where the child can see her, be conscious of her nearness. Or she can help the teacher introduce her child to group activities, depending how he gets along. The main point is that she is there.

Maybe the child will have had enough after an hour. Mother can then take him home. Next day he will wish to stay longer. After a few days, if all seems to be going well, he can be left. It's a good thing to tell him that you are just going off to do some shopping and he probably won't mind. But don't leave him too long. After a few days, he will probably tell you that you do not need to stay with him at all. He has arrived. He is secure. And this is what you have been aiming to achieve — launching him on his scholastic career and an independent membership of society without weakening his sense of security.

But of course the big problem facing each mother is how much time and care to spend on weaning the child from home to kindergarten. How long is she to spend with her child at the gate? And is there not a danger of over-coddling? Yes, there is. A mother who overstates her welcome at kindergarten is in fact hindering her child from becoming independent. This over-protectiveness displayed by mothers who need their children to need them — who cannot bear the thought that the youngsters can manage without them. This kind of relationship is indeed hard for both mother and child, and produces difficulties far graver than those attending entry of the child into kindergarten.

There is the other type of mother, who believes in plunging her child into water and letting it learn to swim on its own. She will take him to kindergarten and if he cries when she leaves, well, let him cry. He will soon get used to his new surroundings and the process of independence will be speeded. This is often true. The child will cry for a while and then discover an interest in the game the other children are playing. He will gingerly attempt to join them. Soon he will be accepted as one of them. After a few days he will rush off to kindergarten happily.

But it may not work this way. The child may be crying after mother has left, and the periods of sobbing and rage may increase, until one day he may flatly refuse to go to kindergarten. And then you have quite a problem.

Photo by Braun

Feeling grown-up, and ever so important, these youngsters turned up for their first day of school last Tuesday. The parents help the teachers with the seating arrangements.

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Making Kindergarten Easy

By Dr. Pearl Ketcher

THE great day is here! Ami — or Tamar — is about to start kindergarten. A new phase of childhood is about to begin, a new milestone in growing up.

Most mothers are well aware of the importance to the child of this revolutionary change in the pattern of his life. The tot will now be spending part of the day on its own, away from mother, away from the only security it has known so far — the home. How will he react?

This is mother's principal anxiety in the days before she takes Ami by the hand to lead him to the gate of the gate. True, up to this moment he may have been bursting with self-confidence. For weeks there has been talk of it at home, an immediate topic of conversation with friends and relatives — Ami will soon go to kindergarten. And Ami enjoys such talk. He is quick to agree with Mummy that he wants to go, looks forward to it, is eager to start and show that he is a big boy — too big to continue as an appendage to mother's skirts.

But at the moment of test, Mother may find that his self-confidence has evaporated. He may be scared to leave the house on his own, to go to the kindergarten. After all, he doesn't really know what goes on there. He has heard and used the word easily enough, for it is part of the language of childhood. But he does not know the reality behind the word. This grim fact is very different from the talk in which of course he agreed that "I want to go to kindergarten."

It is the wise mother who arranges to take time off for the first few mornings to go along with her child to the kindergarten and stay with him in his new surroundings. He thus feels some security amidst this strange new world. It is not easy for working mothers who have to earn a living and whose time, particularly in the mornings, is not always their own. But it is worth sacrificing the few hours of the first few mornings to start the child off right. For the first morning or two, mother can sit quietly and just be around, where the child can see her, be conscious of her nearness. Or she can help the teacher introduce her child to group activities, depending how he gets

A TALK WITH EVA IN TEL AVIV

By Rina Daini

"All these years," said "Eva," "they told me to stop talking. To sit down and write. Instead, I think I must have been waiting all that time for a real writer to take my story from me and make a book of it so that I would never need to talk about those times again."

We were drinking espresso in Tel Aviv. It was not quite 10 in the morning. Besides us, there were only two or three other women in the cafe. (Eva's real name is Ida Levy, but she has changed it to Eva.) Dark-haired, sturdy, a housewife in a bright dress, tanned arms and legs, a shopping basket hung from her chair. Her eyes were dark too, and her nose tilted. She looked Irish, more than anything.

She spoke quickly, in fluent Hebrew. A language she had mastered in the same determined way in which she managed to stay alive all through the war, and after it. The war was now learning English so she could read the book Meyer Levin had written about — and for — her. I had read it only a week before and found her amazing story or had Eva looked for him?

"I read about him in the evening paper, coming from work on the bus about a year ago," Eva explained. "The story said that Meyer Levin had come to Israel with his wife and children and that he would live here now and write. That he had no immediate plans for a new book. That he was looking for material. I hadn't heard



Author Meyer Levin with the heroine of his new book "EVA." In real life she is Mrs. Ida Levy of Ramat Gan. Photo by Rubinger

of 'Compulsion.' It wasn't translated into Hebrew yet. I didn't know what a best seller was, or anything about Leopold and Loeb. But Mr. Levin sounded like the kind of man who might be interested in what I had to tell. Anyway, I wrote him a letter as soon as I got home."

"I Am a Survivor" Her letter was short and to the point. She squeezed everything into a few paragraphs. "I am a survivor," she wrote. "I have survived everything. It began when I ran away from home, in Poland, and became someone altogether different. Another girl with another name and another faith. I went to work for a German family as a maid. Then, when I had to, I left them and found a job in a Nazi munitions plant. The Gestapo found out that

the children and our new life in Israel. But I really didn't know what a best seller was, or anything about Leopold and Loeb. But Mr. Levin sounded like the kind of man who might be interested in what I had to tell. Anyway, I wrote him a letter as soon as I got home."

There were all kinds of problems involved in their working together. Language, for instance. Meyer Levin knew only a little Hebrew and a little Yiddish. Could they communicate this way? Get all the details right and not err about moods and moments? If Levin was worried, Eva was not. She would pantomime when words failed and by a series of things that she told Levin were acted out for him, made into gestures, turned back in action. Also there was the question of time. Eva worked then in a government office, she kept house and took care of two singularly ebullient little boys. By nine in the evening she had to be ready for the book, with everything else stowed away.

"I was tired all the time," she said. "I spent those days in a state of tension. For two months, I recall, I jotted down notes on the back of marketing lists, match boxes, a heap of little notepapers. Things came back very clearly — and painfully. The sound of voices, the quality of feelings, even what people wore. It was not pleasant — remembering everything so acutely. Mr. Levin would sit and listen. Very quietly. Sometimes I wondered if he understood. Perhaps he had lost interest. But it was all right in the end. He said these were his Hebrew lessons and after a week or two we dropped the Yiddish altogether."

A character who had found her author. I looked at Eva across the narrow table. She is an antithesis of Anne Frank, who was so fragile and vulnerable. They had both begun to grow up in the same shocking time. But Anne had lived shut away and inside herself; and Eva had gone out into a perilous world.

"Not many are left from my town in Poland," she told me. But those who lived are

here in Israel and they will all know who Eva really is. I hope they are not bitter because I had fun and fell in love and worried about the colour of a hat. But that is really how it was. Life doesn't stop altogether, especially when you are young. I hope they understand."

Eva has left her job now. Life is a little easier since the book. I asked about plans. It is hard to imagine Eva without a goal of some sort. There is more she would like to tell, more that people everywhere should know about the holocaust. Perhaps a film will be made of Meyer Levin's book. "One must not forget any of it nor let anyone else forget." But her voice was even and agreeable, not grim at all, even sad. She carried her sense of mission with balance and with goodwill.

By arrangement with the New York Times Book Review



The plainest of round necks and a below-the-neckline hemline made this soft turtleneck design from John Cavanaugh's "EVA" a "clever simplicity" (on right). A bold contrast to the simple sheath dress was the cutaway Norman Hartnell as an evening gown, our drawing shows a shortened version, more suitable for Israel needs.

Beauty In Moscow

FROM "the minute the doors of the Helena Rubinstein beauty pavilion at the American Fair in Moscow opened, it was besieged by a crowd of ten feet deep. A white rope had to be put up to keep the three beauticians from being overwhelmed. Miss Rubinstein reported on her return to Paris. Russian women were given free beauty treatment and advice and printed information on basic beauty rules."

"You are the hit of the Fair," Mrs. Rubinstein was told by a high official. "If there were a dozen such pavilions, it would still not be enough." It was believed. Not only are the Russian women begging for advice, literature, samples (which unfortunately could not be supplied) but their men urge them to appeal for attention. Mrs. Rubinstein was struck by the healthy good looks of the women.



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BETTER HOMES EXHIBIT

Starting From Scratch

By Nina Herstein

IMAGINE yourself with a house to decorate, a new house with plastic grey walls and ceilings and neutral floor—in fact without a hint of colour beyond the red tiled roof outside. Forget about those magenta curtains which are far too good to discard and that green and blue landscape painting which has to occupy a position of prominence for fear of offending Aunt Rebecca, who chose it with such loving care at your wedding gift. You are being presented with a carte blanche, with nothing to guide you but your own good taste and sound judgment. This is the opportunity that has been given to the decorators of the two houses of the Savoy-Jerusalem Post Better Homes Exhibition opening a week from today.

Decorators may be accustomed to such circumstances. Most of us are not, for we furnish our homes piecemeal, adding one item after another as we can afford. By the time the last finishing touch is completed we have lost sight of the starting point, so it is a useful exercise to start from scratch again if only in imagination, to stop and reconsider exactly what sort of home environment we really want to create.

The physical layout and equipment of a home determine the efficiency with which the essential household tasks can be carried out, but colour is the mood in which they will be carried out. Colour can soothe or stimulate, make the room a place to rest or a study or an entertainment. Mis-handled, it can depress or irritate, even destroy appetite or disturb sleep.

ADDRESS OF SHATLEIN

In response to numerous enquiries; information about Shatlein — the Israel Association for the Cerebral Palsied — may be obtained by telephoning Eliezer Greenberger at Tel Aviv 24896 or writing to P.O.B. 1348, Tel Aviv.

Friday, September 4, 1958

Chess

Problem No. 1289

Sigurd Pignatelli, Baltimore, Latvia

Specialty: Composed for The Jerusalem Post

The Israel Junior title following their joint victory in the junior championship held in Haifa. The winners scored seven points out of nine games. They were followed by I. Gelfer 6, Balshin, Kasan, Dickstein and Peretz 5½, Navi, Mart, Toman and Yehosh 5, Blau, Gali, Danziger, Hershenson, Levin, Mur, Mittels, Klekzi and Sternberg 5, Kaplan 4½, and the rest of the 46 participants to go through unbeaten.

The Kanan chess championship opened last week. Leaders in the Kanan chess championship after the eighth round were Blau (seven), Dr. Gruenzat (six), Wolfinger (six), Ziner and Smilner (five) Binor and Rosmarin (4½).

V.A. Alatorov was elected Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Chess Federation. At its founding meeting in Moscow last week, L.I. Abramov was appointed Secretary.

Best individual scores of the U.S.S.R. team championship: Board I — B. Spassky and P. Keres 8½ and 8 out of eight respectively. Board II — S. Smyslov 6½ (seven), Nikolajewski 6 (six), Best result among the women — K. Zvorkina and T. Zatulovskaja 6½ (eight). The absolute record of the tournament was that Georgia's Nona Gaprindashvili with 8½ out of nine.

A dramatic final round, 21-year-old Emanuel Gutt, won the Lasker chess championship with the excellent score of 11½ points out of 15, outscoring his rivals by 1½ points. I. Aloni, who lost in the final round to Zisman, shared second place with S. Kagan and Y. Steif (10 points each). They were followed by E. Cabane and Y. Timanovskij 9½, and B. Blumenfeld and Y. Heruti 7½, I. Jonsson and E. Topelberg 6½, I. Gershteyn and I. Zisman 6, Y. Kuznetsov and Y. Bernstein 5, S. Sternberg 4½.

The Kanan chess championship was won jointly by Haifa (Flecher, Katz, Pehetzi, Navi, Peretz) and Bat Yam (Blumenfeld, Van-Ammerongen, Jonathan, Liberman, Grinberger) with 11½ points each in front of Pines, Le Zon 11½ and H. Ron 11½. The Haifa team was awarded to Haifa, who won on boards 1 and 2, and Bat Yam on boards 3 and 4. Fifty teams of eight players each took part in the event. The chess section of Haifa now numbers over 1,000 members.

ELIABU SHANAY

THE EXCLUSIVE SCHOOL OF DANCING

"DUO" PIONEER OF TEL AVIV 5-9-58

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About Late Summer Fruits

By Molly Bar-David

APPLES and plums, quinces and pomegranates, peaches and mangoes, figs and persimmons, melons and watermelons — how lucky we are to have these in such abundance this year, and at prices that compare to the cost of vegetables at that! Most of us, through years of austerity and deprivation, have come to regard fruit as a luxury, and it is a gift to buy a basketful at prices that fit into most normal budgets. The Californians who have fruit similar to ours have learned to do unique things with the cornucopia, and here are just a few of their popular dishes that should go down very well in Israel.

Apples Baked with Wine and Honey

Wash, core and partially pare six apples; place in a baking dish. Mix together half a cup of chopped nuts, half a cup of raisins, and three quarters of a cup of honey, and use to stuff the apples. Pour water into dish to depth of one centimetre, cover and bake half-an-hour in a moderate oven. Remove from oven and pour half a cup of Tokay, Muscat or Port wine over the apples; cover and bake 15 minutes more. Serve warm, with cream, as dessert, or chill and serve as a salad course with cottage cheese and lettuce. You may use less nuts, fruit and honey if you wish.

Avocado, Grapefruit and Persimmon Salad

You can use tinned grape-

Fresh Fig Mousse

Cube fresh blue and green figs and whip up with a rotary beater. Whip sweet cream and then whip in the figs. Serve chilled in sherbet glasses. This is also very good made with sugared sour cream instead of sweet cream.

Pomegranate Salad

1 or 2 large pomegranates, 1 large apple, sliced, 4 yellow plums, sliced, a few fresh dates, sliced, 1 pkg. Strawberry jelly powder, 2 cups water.

Mix the jelly powder with the boiling water. Pour a small amount into each individual mould, and chill. Keep the remainder of the gelatin where it will not congeal. When the gelatin in the moulds is congealed, put in the mixed fruits, and add gelatin to fill the moulds. Chill, turn out, and serve with whipped cream. Tinned orange segments or fresh fruit can substitute for the plums.

Baked Quinces

6 medium quinces, 1½ cups water, 1 cup sugar.

Pare, core and slice the quinces into a baking dish, add the water and sugar, cover and bake very slowly until the fruit is tender and deep red in colour. If the water evaporates, add a little from time to time to insure enough syrup to surround the fruit when it is served.

Granadilla Punch

1 cup granadilla juice, 2 cups tinned or fresh orange juice, ½ cup sugar, 4 cups water.

Our wonderful sugar melons are best chilled and served with a sprig of mint. However, some people prefer a sprinkling of lemon juice on them, and some folk even like salt on melons. If you have the small melons, the round cantaloupes — they are delightful cut in half and the cavity filled with vanilla ice cream or sliced peaches, and a garnish of whipped cream topped with mint sprigs.

Sugar Melons

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